On Track 3

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Foreword

The course 3 tracks will lead you into a world of creativity. You will learn about the arts – music, cinema, photography, painting, literature, architecture and fashion.

During this part of the *On Track* journey you will learn why we take selfies, how horror stories emerge and where inspiration comes from. You will also find a variety of poems from the past and the present, and you will have the chance to write one, too.

There are many activities to choose from – even more when you go online. You will find links to websites, which offer you extra material to help you learn English – sounds, images, videos and lots of new information.

The Octopus icon will remind you to go online.

Now that you have honed your English language skills in the areas of basic grammar and vocabulary, you are ready to travel further afield and take on greater challenges. Set yourself clear learning goals, stay active, and enjoy the journey.

Here's to a succesful journey!

COURSE 3

Contents

Precourse

Different people, different tastes 6
All the world's a stage. 7

Unit 1
Express yourself

Topic 1: Selfies 12
Key text:
Five reasons to take more selfies. 14
Vocabulary 17
Exercises. 18

Topic 2: Music and you 26
Key text:
Where words fail, music speaks. 28
Vocabulary 31
Exercises. 32

Topic 3: Poetic language 38
3.1 Haiku 39
3.2 Love poems, old and new 40
3.3 William Shakespeare. 42

Topic 4: Read on. 45
The Picture of Dorian Gray 47
Vocabulary 50
Exercises. 51

Unit 2
What's the message?

Topic 5: Banksy. 54
Key text: Banksy: the word's
most wanted graffiti artist 55
Vocabulary 58
Exercises. 59

Topic 6: Stand-up 64
Key text:
Laughter: a serious business 65
Vocabulary 68
Exercises. 69

Topic 7: Theme vocabulary 74
Sight and sound

Topic 8: Read on. 77
The Perfect Mark 78
Vocabulary 80
Exercises. 81

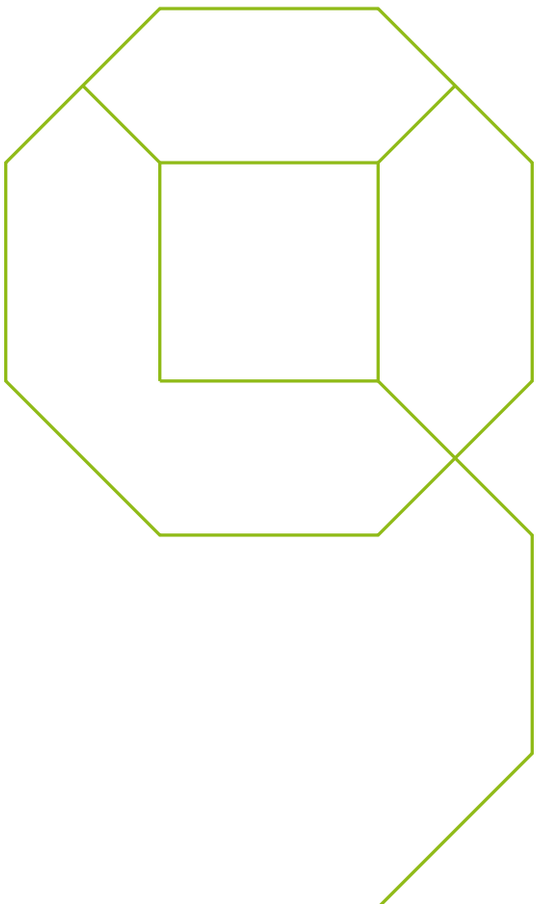
Unit 3
Myth and reality

Topic 9: Heroes and villains 88
Key text: Everybody needs a hero 91
Vocabulary 94
Exercises 95

Topic 10: Slenderman 99
Key text: Slenderman
The monster from the internet 102
Vocabulary 104
Exercises 105

Topic 11: Theme vocabulary 110
Stories, written and performed

Topic 12: Read on 114
Dead until Dark 115
Vocabulary 118
Exercises 119



Unit 4
I've seen the future

Topic 13: Dystopian societies 124
Key text: Visions of the future 126
Vocabulary 129
Exercises 130

Topic 14: Architecture 138
Key text: Architects – artists for life 141
Vocabulary 145
Exercises 146

Topic 15: Pronunciation 149
Word stress

Topic 16: Read on 155
A world of fashion

16.1. Clothes that shape us 158
Vocabulary 160
Exercises 161

16.2. Tomorrow's fashions 162
Vocabulary 164
Exercises 165

16.3. Fashion and art 166
Vocabulary 168
Exercises 169

Grammar on track

Adjectives 172
Adverbs 182
Indirect and direct speech 188
Punctuation 196
Capital letters 204
Irregular verbs 209

Precourse

Different people, different tastes

When it comes to the arts, we don't always share the same tastes. This isn't usually a problem, but what happens when a family plans a holiday where everyone will do everything together?

Listen to the story and answer the questions.

- Name the activities that Kerry, Aiden and their mum want to do.
- Have you been to any exhibitions, concerts or performances with your family? What did you think about them?
- When it comes to the arts, how do your tastes compare with those of your family and friends? Any similarities or differences?

Going up in the London Eye.

All the world's a stage

More than four hundred years after his death, Shakespeare is still going strong – not only in his English birthplace, but all around the world. His 37 plays and 154 sonnets have been translated into almost every language including Klingon. In fact, it has been estimated that every minute of every day a work by William Shakespeare is being performed somewhere in the world.

INFO BOX

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is the most famous playwright in the world. He wrote at least 37 plays (history plays, comedies and tragedies) and 154 sonnets.

1564 Born in the town of Stratford on Avon, the son of a glove maker.
1582 Married Anne Hathaway and had three children.
1594 Joined a group of actors in London called the Lord Chamberlains's Men.
1599 Bought the Globe Theatre in London.
1613 Retired to Stratford after buying the second largest building in the town.
1616 Died of a fever after partying with friends.

Shakespeare's Globe Theatre. Demolished in 1644, rebuilt in 1997.

Work in pairs. Take turns reading about Shakespeare's influence around the world.

UK: Hip-hop Shakespeare Company

"If Shakespeare was alive today, he would have been a rapper," says Kingslee "Akala" Daley, founder of the London-based Hip-hop Shakespeare Company. As well as organising live dance and hip hop events inspired by Shakespeare, this music theatre group is on a mission to "spread a love of Shakespeare to young people in the UK and beyond."

Italy: Juliet's balcony

Every year thousands of tourists flock to Verona to see the balcony where Juliet stood while Romeo declared his love. The house, known as Juliet's house, dates from the 13th century, but the balcony itself was added in the 20th century. That does not deter the crowds of girls who step onto it and gaze down at the visitors below in search of their Romeo. The walls and doors in the entrance to the courtyard are covered in notes from lovelorn visitors asking Juliet to cast lucky spells on their love lives.

China: Heavy metal Shakespeare

For more than a hundred years, Chinese opera has drawn inspiration from Shakespeare. The larger-than-life characters and the dramatic plot twists strike a chord with Chinese audiences. More recently, newer musical genres have shown an interest in the bard. A performance of *Coriolanus* at the People's Art Theatre in Beijing was accompanied by two heavy metal bands. The play is about a Roman general, and according to the director, the music helped to communicate the violence of warfare and the anger of rioting citizens.

Japan: Shakespeare theme park

Just outside Tokyo – and nearly 6,000 miles away from Shakespeare's birthplace – is the Shakespeare Country Park. The area includes a recreation of the house where Shakespeare was born, and also New House where he lived later in life. All the buildings in the park are made from oak timbers shipped from England and constructed using traditional methods. Even the gardens have been planted with the flowers and herbs of the period to give the landscape the correct smell.

India: Shakespeare goes to Bollywood

The Indian film industry's love affair with Shakespeare runs so deep that it is easier to say which plays have *not* been adapted by Bollywood. Since Hindi films have always depended on strong, dramatic scenes and the presence of towering protagonists to grip their audiences, Shakespeare's work has provided natural source material. According to Indian actor Naseeruddin Shah, "Every big story in Hindi films is inspired by Shakespeare in some way".

South Africa: Nelson Mandela's inspiration

Nelson Mandela spent almost three decades in jail, but he wasn't alone – he had Shakespeare for company. *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare* was smuggled into the jail on Robben Island by another prisoner and became a source of strength and comfort for Mandela and his fellow inmates. The book, known as the Robben Island Bible, can be seen by visitors to the prison today. Mandela has marked the inspirational words of Julius Caesar: "Cowards die many times before their deaths/The valiant never taste of death but once."

Argentina: Tango with Shakespeare

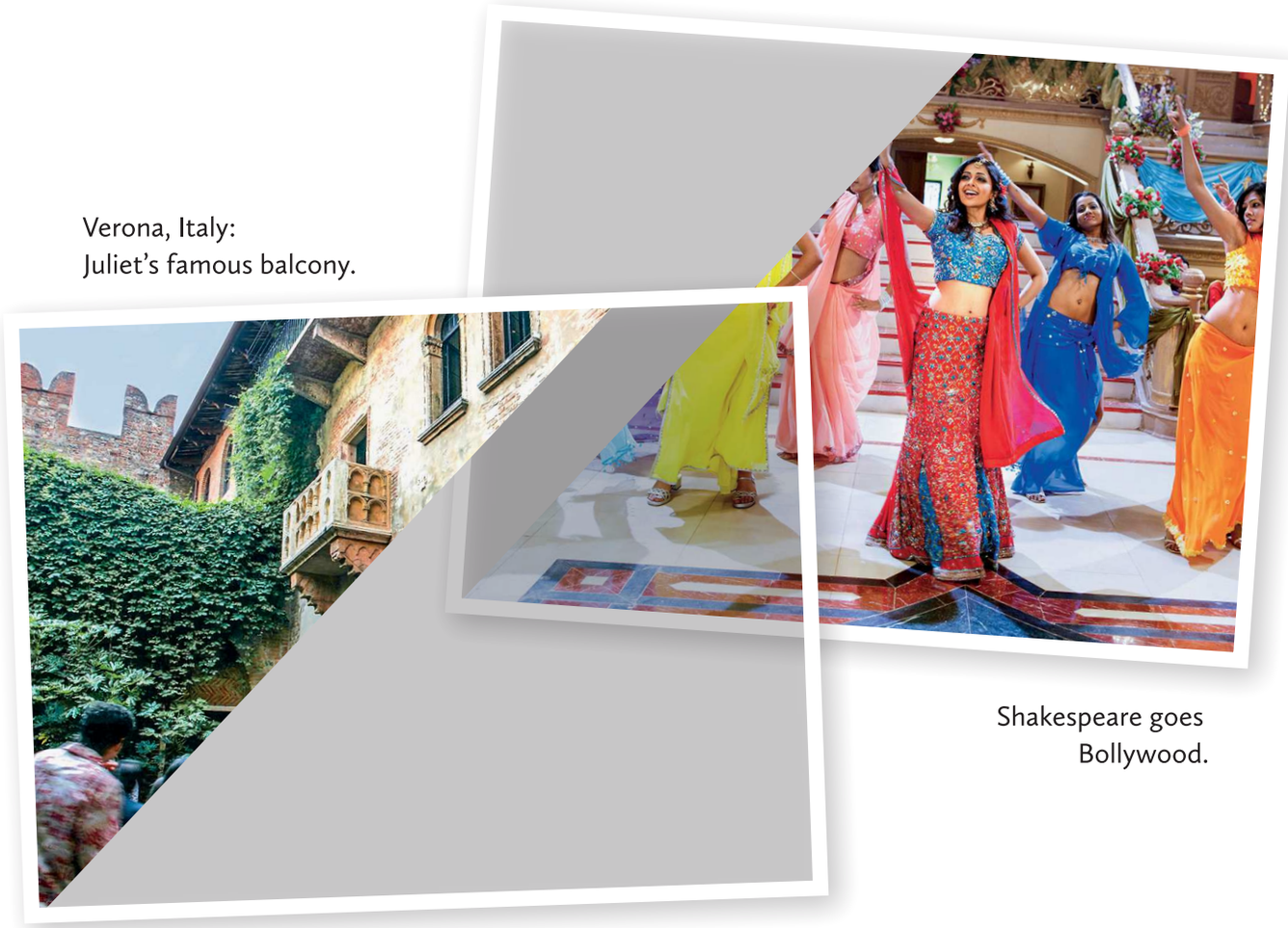
Love, passion and betrayal are key Shakespearean themes and this makes the plays rich material for tango. In Argentina – birthplace of the tango – many of Shakespeare's plays have been set to this emotional music including *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Canada: A Shakespeare video game

Observing that children typically spend hours in front of a computer, Shakespeare fan Daniel Fischlin came up with a novel idea to introduce them to the joys of his favourite writer: a Shakespeare video game. The game which is called *Speare* involves zapping enemy spaceships while helping recover the stolen text of *Romeo and Juliet*. According to Canadian enthusiasts, this is just the beginning of Shakespeare's advance into the world of video gaming.

Match the following words and phrases with the appropriate paragraph.

1 UK _____	A cinema Shakespeare
2 Italy _____	B street Shakespeare
3 China _____	C outer space
4 Japan _____	D lucky in love
5 India _____	E better to be brave
6 South Africa _____	F bringing past to life
7 Argentina _____	G fury and fighting
8 Canada _____	H Latin dance



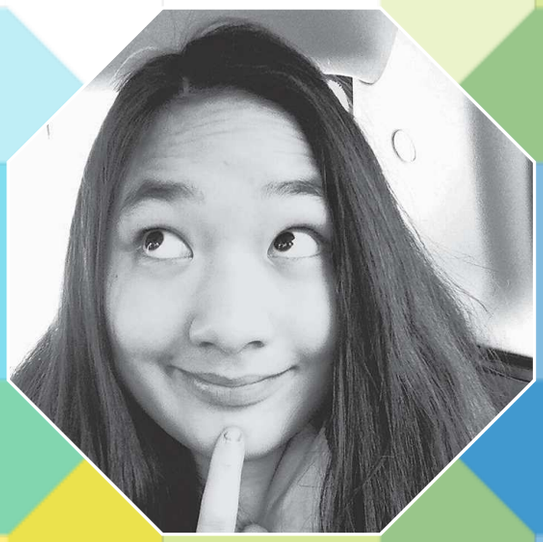
Verona, Italy:
Juliet's famous balcony.

Shakespeare goes
Bollywood.

In pairs or small groups, discuss which of the experiences mentioned in the text you would enjoy.

UNIT 1

Express yourself



Topic 1

Selfies

Be yourself. An original is worth more than a copy.
(anonymous)

1A **Work in pairs. Go online, choose an interesting selfie or use one of your own. Compare and contrast the two selfies.**

- Why did you choose this selfie?
- What makes it interesting?
- Where was it taken?

1B **Take a look at the following quotes about selfies. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or phrase.**

share comfortable selfies good smart insecurities Me Me Me attention 47

1 The trend for selfies shows us that young people are self-absorbed members of the _____ Generation.
2 Taking selfies makes you feel more _____ in your own skin.
3 For every good selfie there are _____ failed ones.
4 People who take selfies are _____-seekers.
5 People who take selfies are _____. They keep good memories long after the rest of us have forgotten them.
6 N=S/h (Narcissism= _____ per hour)
7 A selfie a day keeps _____ away.
8 Selfies are glorious moments when we feel _____ about ourselves.
9 Selfies are a great way to _____ good moments.

1C **Discuss the quotes with your partner.**

- Do you agree or disagree with them? Give reasons why.
- Do you have any real-life experiences that relate to these comments?

Personal dictionary

1D Increasing your personal vocabulary bank is one of the most important goals of learning a language. The more words you know, the more you will understand, and the better you will express yourself.

Make sure you know the following words from text 1. First guess the meaning, then look them up in the vocabulary app if necessary. Write down the Finnish translations in the text vocabulary list on p. 17.

- Choose 3–5 extra words and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 vain
2 empowering
3 capture
4 underestimate
5 undermine
6 reproduction
7 superficial
8 fundamentally
9 self-portrait
10 exhibition

Say cheese!

Topic 1 Key text

Five reasons to take more selfies

Selfies get a bad rap. We always hear how people who take selfies are vain, self-absorbed narcissists. Or that the selfie is the symbol of the "Me, Me, Me Generation". Luckily there are plenty of experts out there who disagree. Here are five reasons to celebrate the selfie.

1 Selfie control

The one thing that separates a selfie from other kinds of photographs is that it puts the model firmly in charge of the process. That's why journalist and photographer Pat Bailey describes selfies as empowering: "The person taking a solo photo is completely in control of how they want the world to see them." This is the exact opposite of being in somebody else's snapshot.

2 Role play

Psychologist Dr Kramer, a lecturer from the University of Toronto, goes further. She argues that selfies also allow us to experiment with different identities. "We all like to try out a new image and see how it feels," she explains. "Children often dress up, or pretend to be other people. Exploring different roles is a part of growing up. In that sense, I'd say that selfies are a healthy expression of a natural human impulse."

Mum, can I take him home with me?

3 Happy snapper

Then there's the feel-good factor. Emma Kirby, a 22-year-old Instagram user from Durham, says "It's always nice to document a good hair day, or an outfit you love." In her view it makes sense to celebrate the times we feel good about ourselves. The same goes for snaps of friends. "Why wouldn't you want to capture and share fun moments with your mates?" According to Emma, selfie-snappers are smart. They keep good memories long after the rest of us have forgotten them.

4 Fun times

The fun side of selfies shouldn't be underestimated, either. This is something curators at the *Art in Island* museum have understood. While many art galleries have adopted a disapproving attitude towards the selfie, arguing that they disturb patrons and undermine the cultural experience, this Manila museum is specifically designed for photo opportunities. It has "paintings" you can touch, or even step inside, and unlimited, unhindered photo opportunities. It is full of 3D reproductions of famous paintings that are designed to offer visitors a chance to strike an amazing array of selfie poses.

→

5 The art of the selfie

Remember that self-portraits have been around for centuries. When Rembrandt or Van Gogh painted themselves, nobody accused them of being shallow, superficial attention-seekers. Instead, these images are considered works of genius. Now, some curators are starting to consider the selfie as an art form. Hugh Dornbrush, founder of the start-up *selfie.com* argues that "the selfie is fundamentally a self-portrait using modern technology. And of course that is art." The thousands of Londoners who flocked to the Moving Image Art Fair to see the exhibition *National #Selfie Portrait Gallery* would agree.

Rembrandt's *Self-portrait as a Young Man*, 1634

INFO BOX

Narcissism

Narcissism is a personality disorder characterised by self-preoccupation, a need for admiration, and a lack of empathy with other people.

The term comes from the legend of Narcissus, a good-looking youth who was loved by all the nymphs in the forest where he lived. However, he showed no interest in them.

One day he stopped to drink some water at a pool and caught sight of his own reflection. He had never seen himself, so he had no idea how beautiful he was. He fell in love instantly. But every time he leaned forward to kiss the face it vanished. Year after year, he remained by the pool gazing into the water until his body wasted away. He died, but a flower grew in the place he had once sat – a narcissus, or daffodil as it is more commonly known.

bad rap /bæd ræp/ väärä syytös
vain /veɪn/

---

self-absorbed /ˌselfəb'sɔːbd/ itseensä uppoutunut, itsekäs
narcissist /nɑːsɪsɪst/ narsisti
firmly /fɜːmli/ lujasti, tiukasti, päättäväisesti
in charge of /ɪn tʃɑːdʒ əv/ vastuussa jostakin
empowering /ɪm'pauərɪŋ/

---

lecturer /lektʃərə/ luennoitsija
identity /aɪ'dentɪti/ henkilöllisyys
dress up /dres ʌp/ pukeutua
explore /ɪk'splɔː/ tutkia
feel-good factor /fiːlguːd fæktə/ hyvän mielen tekijä
outfit /autfɪt/ asu
capture /kæptʃə/

---

underestimate /ˌʌndər'estɪmeɪt/

---

curator /ˌkjuə'reɪtə/ kuraattori, taidenäyttelyn järjestäjä
adopt /ə'dɒpt/ ottaa, omaksua
disapprove /ˌdɪsə'pruːv/ paheksua, tuomita

argue /ɑːgjuː/ väittää
disturb /dɪ'stɜːb/ häiritä
patron /peɪtrən/ kannattaja, tukija, asiakas
undermine /ˌʌndə'maɪn/

---

specifically /spə'sɪfɪkli/ erityisesti
unlimited /ʌn'lɪmɪtɪd/ rajoittamaton, rajaton
unhindered /ʌn'hɪndəd/ esteetön
reproduction /ˌriːprə'dʌkʃn/

***strike, struck, struck** /straɪk, strʌk, strʌk/ räpsiä, lyödä, iskeä
array /ə'reɪ/ suuri kokoelma, rivi
shallow /ʃæləu/ pinnallinen, matala
superficial /ˌsuːpə'fɪʃl/

---

attention-seeker /ə'tenʃənsiːkə/ huomion hakija
consider /kən'sɪdə/ pitää jonakin
fundamentally /ˌfʌndə'mentəli/

---

self-portrait /selfpɔːtreɪt/

---

flock /flɒk/ kerääntyä, kokoontua
exhibition /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn/

"It's always possible that there's some Rembrandt of the selfie out there, using his phone to investigate the ravages of age, the incursions of melancholy, and even the psychology of self-obsession itself, but commonly the selfie performs a less self-critical function, putting the self at the centre of everything we see, marking the landscape with our faces, as though the only possible interest of the outside world is that we're in it."
Howard Jacobson, UK writer

1E Choose the correct alternative that is in keeping with text 1.

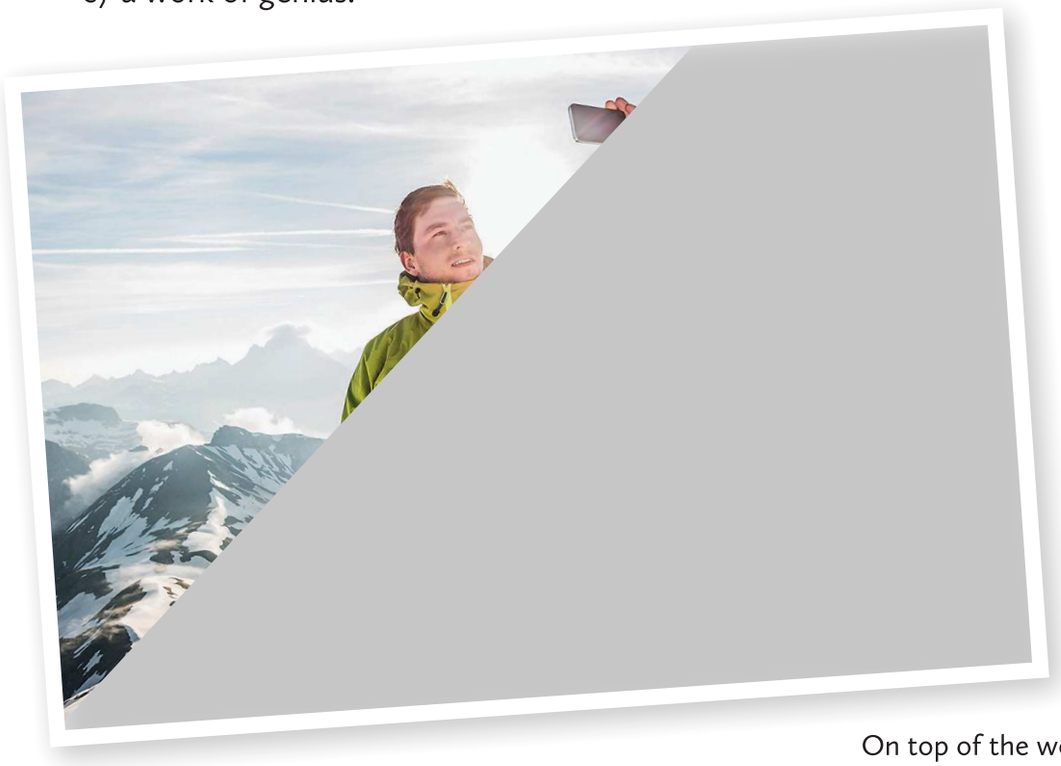
1 The person taking a selfie
   a) is totally out of control.
   b) manages to regulate how others see them.
   c) is in control of somebody else's snapshot.

2 A selfie
   a) forces people to try different roles.
   b) lets people pretend they are different.
   c) lets people test different sides of their character.

3 Selfie-snappers are smart because
   a) they feel good about themselves.
   b) they document a good or bad hair day.
   c) they save positive memories.

4 In the *Art in Island* museum in Manila you can
   a) disturb patrons.
   b) playfully interact with well-known works of art.
   c) step on a painting.

5 The thousands of Londoners who flocked to see the exhibition *National #Selfie Portrait Gallery* would agree that the selfie is
   a) a form of art.
   b) a fundamental self-portrait.
   c) a work of genius.



On top of the world.

1F Work with your partner. Summarise the content of each paragraph in Finnish.

1	Selfie control
2	Role play
3	Happy snapper
4	Fun times
5	The art of the selfie

1G Interview each other using the following questions.

1 If you took a selfie now, what would it be like? How would you like the world to see you?
2 Have you dressed up or played a role when taking a selfie?
3 Describe a selfie or picture you took that you're pleased with. Can you remember the situation?
4 Do you think a selfie can be art? How would you combine art and selfie?
5 What would you rather bring back from your trip to New York, a drawing from a street artist or a selfie with a celebrity?
6 Have selfies been in the news? What are the reasons?

Phrase hunt

1H **Find the following expressions in the text.**

1 huono maine _____

2 on olemassa monia asiantuntijoita

_____

3 vastuussa tilanteesta _____

4 tarkka vastakohta / juuri päinvastoin

_____

5 kokeilla erilaisia identiteettejä

_____

6 pukeutua joksikin _____

7 kuvitella olevansa joku muu

_____

8 siinä mielessä _____

9 hyvän mielen tekijä _____

10 Sama koskee kavereiden kuvia

_____

11 paheksuva asenne jotakin kohtaan _____

12 kukaan ei syyttänyt heitä pinnallisiksi

_____

Help your selfie!

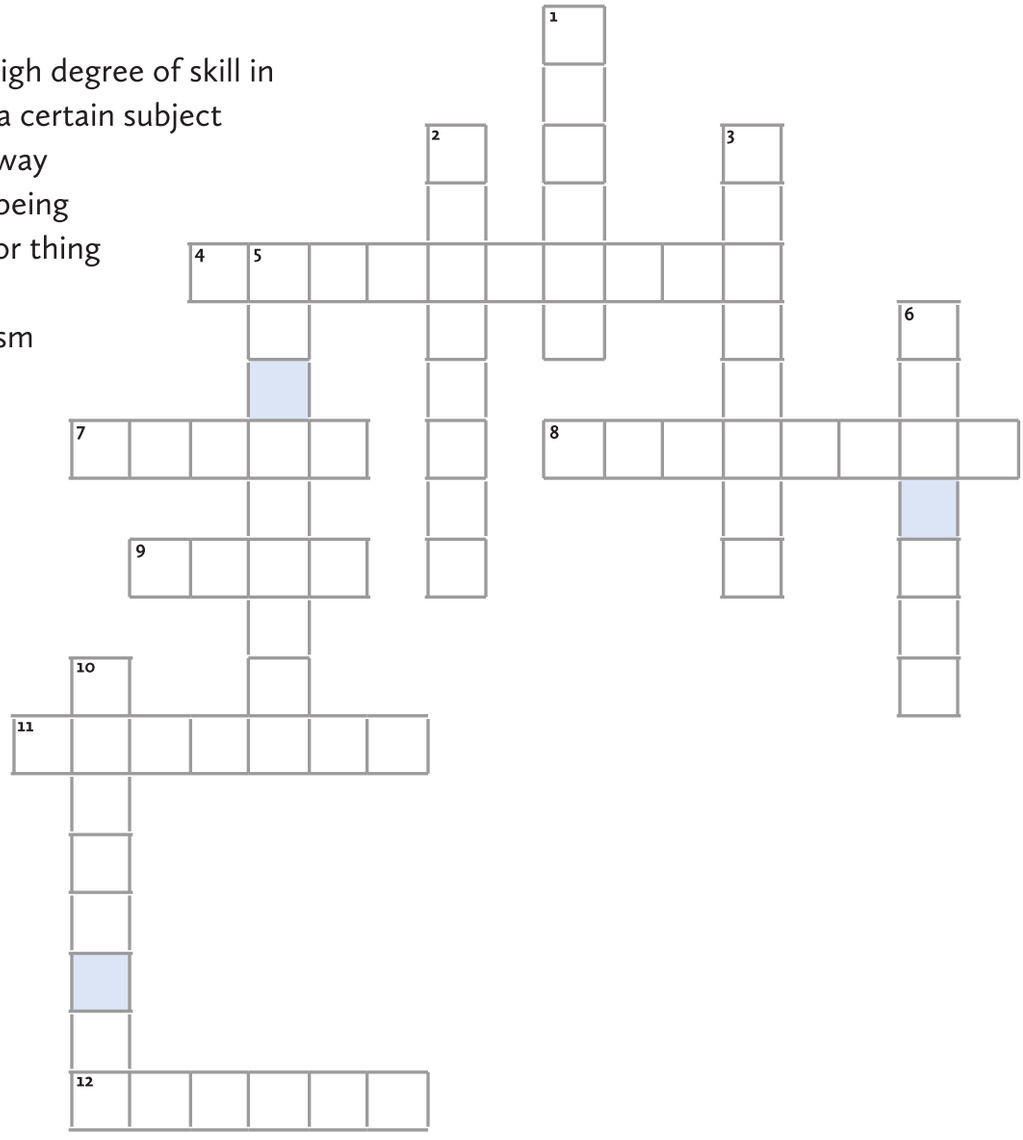
1I Fill in the missing words. You can find the words in exercise 1H.

Across

4 to have a negative opinion; reject
7 precise, as opposed to approximate; neither more nor less
8 The way a person views something or tends to behave towards it, often in a judgemental way.
9 a photo
11 to give a false appearance
12 a lot of

Down

1 a person with a high degree of skill in or knowledge of a certain subject
2 facing the other way
3 the condition of being a certain person or thing
5 in control
6 unjustified criticism
10 to put smart clothes on



1J **Are you familiar with the following photography vocabulary? Explain the words you know in English to you partner, check the rest on your vocabulary app. Then fill in the gaps.**

photography	collection	exhibition	shoot	glossy
photographer	flash gun	sitter	depict	grainy
photo session	self-portrait	tripod	capture	candid
portrait	landscape	lens	pose	
cover shot				

How to make money taking photos

Ever thought about a career as a photographer? Here are some tips from Liz Bates who has been a freelance for 15 years.

- **Start young.** I began taking pictures while I was still at school – friends, mostly, who were **1** _____ (poseerata) with their bikes or skateboards. Even if you don't make it as a professional, you'll still have a great store of photos that **2** _____ (kuvata) your youth and the people you hung out with.

- **Practise.** If someone asks you to take pictures of their graduation, or their band, or their wedding, say yes. Then try to **3** _____ (vangita) the atmosphere or the feeling of the moment.

- **Be patient.** If you are in the hills shooting **4** _____ (maisema) you must sometimes sit in one spot for hours waiting for that magic moment. The same with people. A **5** _____ (muotokuva) should never be rushed. You want your **6** _____ (malli) to feel at ease.

- **Don't spend a fortune on equipment.** There's a lot you can do with a range of **7** _____ (linssi), and a **8** _____ (kolmijalka) to hold the camera steady. For extra light it's worth investing in a **9** _____ (salamalaukaisin).

- **Don't expect an 10** _____ (näyttely) **of your work until you've put in years of practice.**

1K Listen to the following instructions on *How to take the perfect selfie* and fill in the gaps.

How to take the perfect selfie

- **Get the right light:** "Natural light is best," says photographer Neave Kempe. "The 'magic hour' is the hour after sunrise and just before sunset. This will produce the most flattering sunlight." If natural light is missing, stand by a source of **1** _____ light and make sure the **2** _____.

- **Find your 'good' side:** "**3** _____ the camera slightly above your eyeline tends to be the most **4** _____," says Kempe. She also advises angling your face or body to one side.

- **Strike a pose. Or six:** Not everyone knows what angle works best for them. Kempe recommends taking multiple photos with **5** _____ _____: "I normally take five or six and then I pick one."

- **Be bold:** You might feel silly, but trying out a new look or a different hairdo can help you feel more confident. "Changing your look can make you feel a little different or stylish, and this confidence will shine **6** _____." Kempe suggests adding a prop such as a hat, scarf or piece of jewellery.

- **Background check:** The best selfies have either interesting backgrounds or really, really simple ones. The middle ground is what's deadly. And **7** _____.

- **Don't overthink it:** Arm yourself with these tips, and then just relax. A trying-too-hard selfie is never going to be a good one. "The thing about selfies is that you don't want them to be too serious," warns Kempe. "If your makeup looks like it took you an hour to do and you **8** _____, you're not doing it right."

1L Project. Choose one of the following projects: A, B, C or D.

When you have finished working on your project, present it to the class or a small group. Make notes about what you will say, but avoid reading your presentation.

A Photobombing
Photobombing is the act of accidentally or deliberately putting yourself into a photograph, often to play a practical joke on the photographer or the subjects. Find a few examples on the net, and then make one of your own. Explain how you did it.

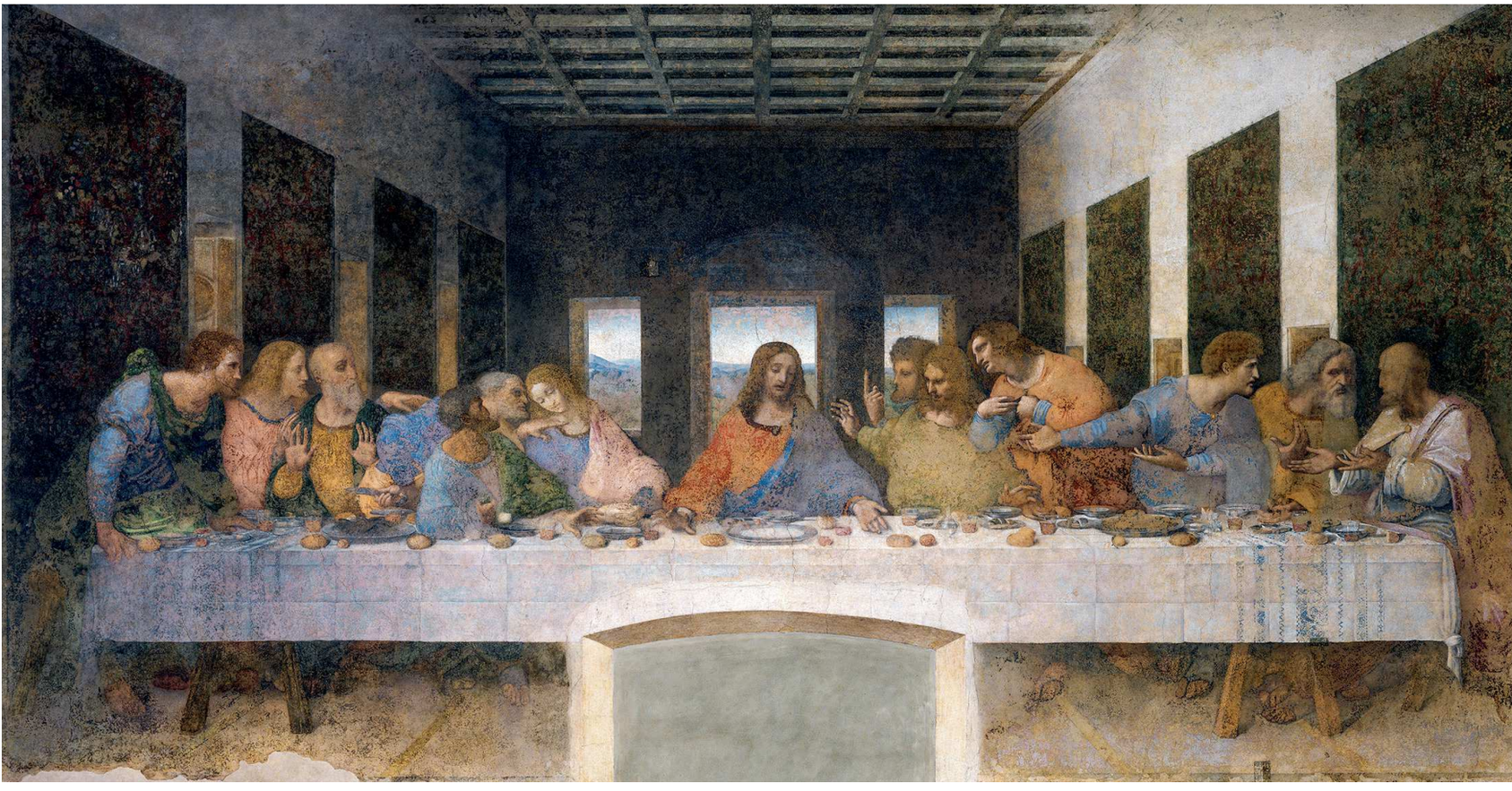
B Analysing an image
Select a visual image that you find striking. It might be a painting, a photograph, a book illustration, a poster, an album cover, or a piece of graphic design. Explain how this image achieves its impact.

C A famous photographer
Choose one of the famous photographers on the list, or pick a photographer you like. Go to the photographer's website and have a look at their work. Identify a key theme in this photographer's work.

D The perfect selfie
Follow the rules of exercise 1K and take a series of selfies. Select one and explain why you chose this one and not one of the others.

The teacher will give you more information and instructions on the subject you have chosen.

Photobombing friend.



The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci

1M Listen to the following story. Choose exercise A or B.

A After listening, tell the story behind the picture. Use these words to help you.

Leonardo Da Vinci — models — "The Last Supper" — young man — kindness — years go by — Judas Iscariot — greed — deceit — a prisoner — "Don't you know who I am?"

B Answer the questions in English.

1 What was Da Vinci looking for?
2 Why was it difficult to find the right face to represent Judas?
3 Why wouldn't the prisoner go away quietly?

Topic 2

Music and you

Music gives a soul to the universe,
wings to the mind ... and life to everything.
(Plato, Greek philosopher)

2A **Listen to the story Tom Waits told his children about being a musician. What do you think he means by this story?**

2B **Work in pairs. Read the quotes by musicians. Discuss which quotes you agree or disagree with, and why.**

1 I used to think anyone doing anything weird was weird. Now I know that it is the people that call others weird that are weird. (*Paul McCartney*)

2 You can't copy anybody and end with anything. If you copy, it means you're working without any real feeling. No two people on earth are alike, and it's got to be that way in music or it isn't music. (*Billie Holiday*)

3 Music can change the world because it can change people. (*Bono*)

4 Music is an agreeable harmony for the honour of God. (*Johann Sebastian Bach*)

5 Music is like shopping for me. Every song is like a new pair of shoes. I love these I have, these look great – but what's new? (*Rihanna*)

6 I don't make music for eyes. I make music for ears. (*Adele*)

7 Forget computers. You should play with real musicians; the best music comes from real people interacting with each other. (*John Fogerty*)

8 Music to me is like breathing. I don't get tired of breathing. I don't get tired of music. (*Ray Charles*)

9 Why do musicians give so much time to charitable causes? We should create and perform music. That is our cause. (*Billy Joel*)

10 That's why this generation is the least racist generation ever. You see it all the time. Go to any club. People are intermingling, hanging out, having fun, enjoying the same music. Hip-hop is not just in the Bronx anymore. It's worldwide. Everywhere you go, people are listening to hip-hop and partying together. Hip-hop has done that. (*Jay-Z*)

Personal dictionary

2C **Read text 2. Find the words below in the text and underline them.**

- First, guess the meaning of the words, then look them up in the vocabulary app if necessary and write them down on p. 31.
- Choose 3–5 extra words or phrases and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 thumping
2 accompany
3 distort
4 evolve
5 solely
6 innovative
7 era
8 flamboyant
9 glib
10 boundary

Topic 2 Key text

Where words fail, music speaks

It is probably safe to say that everybody likes music. Of course, not everybody likes the same kind of music. And therein lies the rub. Given that most of us like music in general, it is astonishing how strongly we can dislike other people's music.

Below are some postings from *Notes*, a closed online group for music lovers.

#NightNotes 3 April, 00:40

It's after midnight, and as I stand here in the kitchen, waiting for the kettle to boil, I can hear the thumping two-stroke beat from the flat upstairs. They're clearly having fun up there. I'm not complaining (I'm awake anyway), but it does make me think of the relationship between music and place.

Even before you hear music, it has been shaped by the environment it is supposed to be heard in. That slow church music of the Middle Ages? It sounds the way it does because it had to work within the four-second echo of the stone-walled cathedrals. African drums? They sound the way they do because they were traditionally played outdoors, often accompanied by dancing and singing.

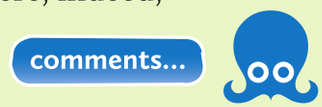
The available equipment also shapes the sound. Early singers had to belt out their songs so that people in the back rows could hear them, but the arrival of the microphone changed all that. It allowed crooners to use a soft, sexy whisper to charm a predominantly female audience. The development of massive loudspeakers that didn't pop or distort sound, enabled arena rock in the late 60s, where bands like The Beatles performed to capacity audiences in sonically unsuitable sports arenas. Sadly, party music technology has not yet evolved to the point where it can please both party animals and their elderly neighbours.

#Fusionista 3 April, 00:45

You should go and join the party. If you can't beat them, join them!

#BachRock 3 April, 00:55

I too am awake at this hour, listening to a lovely Beethoven sonata. This beautiful music has stood the test of time, and brings me endless joy. Real people play this music on real instruments. People like the young pianist Benjamin Grosvenor, or the violinist Yehudi Menuhin, have studied and practised their instrument of choice for years. But what can one say about today's music? Can it still be called music if the sound is created solely on a computer? Where are the instruments? Where are the musicians? Where, indeed, is the melody?



#RobertC 4 April, 02:15

Why are you dissing our music? You want us to appreciate classical music, opera and jazz, but you won't make the effort to try and understand our music? When was the last time you listened to some new, innovative stuff? I'll listen to your Mister Menuhin if you listen to Macklemore. Deal?

#Kira34 4 April, 09:00

I get the feeling that pop music nowadays is all about show. The costumes, the backing singers, the special effects – it seems to me that the show is now more important than the voice. You can't even be sure if the artist on stage is singing, or just miming to a pre-recorded version of the song.

#Gaga4gaga 4 April, 11:00

When I fork out good money for a concert ticket, I expect to see a show, not one guy behind a microphone! Putting on a show has always been part and parcel of the music scene, and musicians everywhere have always used some form of special effects. Paganini damaged some of the strings on his violin so they would snap dramatically during a particularly fast bit of playing on stage. And what about the costumes and the makeup of the glam rock era? If that's not theatre and show, I don't know what is. From David Bowie and Madonna to Björk and Lady Gaga – the list of flamboyant performers is endless. Perhaps *BachRock* should spend some time reading up on the history of music?

→

#PatM 4 April, 23:45

Forget about labels like 'modern' and 'classical' and listen to jazz. Like the samba in Brazil and reggae in the Caribbean, jazz is a fusion between African and European music. It is America's great musical gift to the world. Unlike stuffy, expensive opera (does anyone under the age of 30 listen to opera?), soulless EDM or schmaltzy pop, jazz has something for everyone. Whether the musicians are covering a standard, or improvising, jazz is never glib, flashy or shallow.

comments...

#Dancing Queen45 4 April, 23:50

Does anybody know the difference between techno and house?
I'm never sure which is which.

#TechnoRebel 5 April, 00:03

House and techno have strongly influenced electronic music. DJs like Calvin Harris or David Guetta make music that's a bit easier on the ear than the hard-core techno stuff of the DJs in the early 1980s, probably because they don't perform only in dance clubs. I'm a big fan of deadmau5, known for his famous mouse mask.

#Opus 5 April, 00:10

Is *PatM* implying that all music except jazz is 'glib, flashy or shallow'? It is precisely this kind of categorizing that kills music. Musicians themselves don't seem to have a problem crossing the boundaries between genres. The jazz guitarist Pat Metheney does soundtracks for popular Hollywood films. Keith Jarrett plays both jazz and classical piano, winning Grammys in both genres. And Luciano Pavarotti, that larger-than-life opera tenor, arranged concerts and sang duets with almost every famous pop star of the day.
Music, all music, is for all of us.

comments...

rub /rʌb/ hankaluus; hangata, hinkata, hieroa
astonishing /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/ hämmästyttävä
thumping /θʌmpɪŋ/

---

two-stroke /tuːstrəuk/ kaksitahti-
beat /biːt/ tahti, rytmi, syke
shape /ʃeɪp/ muoto
echo /ekəu/ kaiku
accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/

---

equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ välineet, laitteet, varustus
belt out /belt aut/ hoilottaa, laulaa kovaäänisesti
row /rəu, rau/ rivi, kahina, rähinä, riita
crooner /kruːnər/ pehmeä-ääninen laulaja
charm /tʃɑːm/ hurmata, viehättää kiehtoa
predominantly /prɪ'dɒmɪnəntli/ etupäässä, lähinnä, valtaosin
distort /dɪ'stɔːt/

---

capacity /kə'pæsɪti/ mahdollisuus kasvuun, kapasiteetti
sonically /sɒnɪkli/ äänentoistollisesti
evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/

---

endless /endlɪs/ loputon, päättymätön, loppumaton
solely /səulli/

---

diss/dis /dɪs/ haukkua, halveksia
innovative /ɪnəvətɪv, ɪnəveɪtɪv/

---

mime /maɪm/ matkia; pantomiimi
pre-recorded /ˌpriː rɪ'kɔːdɪd/ ennakkoon äänitetty
fork out /fɔːk aut/ pulittaa
part and parcel /pɑːt ənd pɑːsl/ olennainen osa

damage /dæmidʒ/ turmella, vaurioittaa, tärvellä
string /striŋ/ jousi
snap /snæp/ katketa; katkaista
glam(orous) /glæm, glæmərəs/ tyylikäs, hohdokas
era /iərə/

---

flamboyant /flæm'bɔɪənt/

---

performer /pə'fɔːmə/ esiintyjä
label /leɪbl/ leima, nimike, levy-yhtiö
fusion /fjuːʒn/ yhdistelmä, yhteensulautuma, sulatus
stuffy /'stʌfi/ vanhanaikainen, ummehtunut, tunkkainen
soulless /səulləs/ sieluton
EDM=electronic dance music /iːdiːem, ɪlek'trɒnik dɑːns mjuːzik/ elektroninen tanssimusiikki
schmaltzy /ʃmæltsi, ʃmɑːltsi, ʃmɔːltsi/ ylitunteellinen, kliseinen
glib /glɪb/

---

flashy /flæʃi/ pramea, koreileva, räikeä
hard-core /ˌhɑːd'kɔː/ vannoutunut
boundary /baundəri/

---

genre /ʒɒnrə/ tyylilaji, lajityyppi
soundtrack /saundtræk/ ääniraita, elokuvamusiikki
duet /dju'et/ duetto

2D Choose the alternative that is in keeping with the text.

#NightNotes

1 The blogger
   a) is somewhat annoyed.
   b) is making tea since he cannot sleep because of the loud music.
   c) thinks about how the environment has shaped music.

2 Which statement is true according to the text?
   a) Better technology is the main reason why we can now enjoy music in large sport stadiums.
   b) African music is mostly just a combination of dancing and singing.
   c) Pop stars today have to use microphones because they cannot sing as loudly as earlier singers.

#BachRock

3 The blogger feels that
   a) we still listen to old pieces of classical music simply because they are composed by famous composers.
   b) only experienced, older musicians, playing real instruments, are any good.
   c) music should have a melody.

#RobertC and #Kira34

4 RobertC
   a) does not like classical music.
   b) tries to convince BachRock to be more open-minded about music.
   c) does not appreciate, or understand, jazz.

5 Kira34
   a) is happy with the current situation of pop music.
   b) is doubtful whether the singers at a pop concert are actually singing.
   c) loves a good show with special effects.

#Gaga4gaga

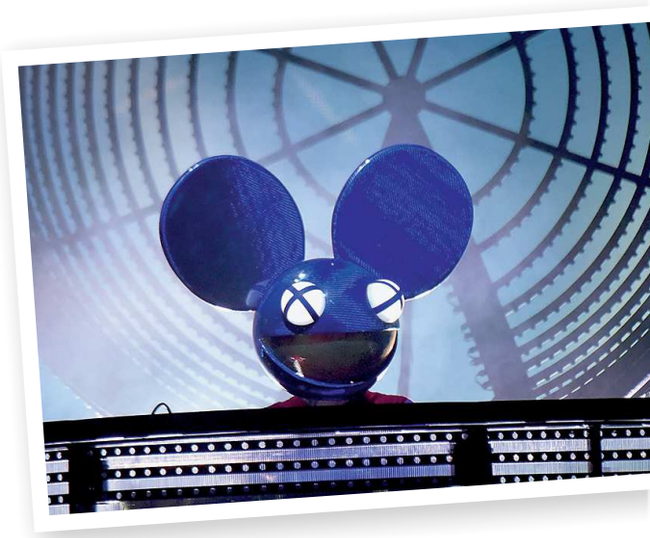
6 Why is Paganini mentioned?
   a) He was a classical composer.
   b) He is an example to show that even in his time artists used special effects.
   c) His violins sometimes had technical faults.

7 Gaga4gaga
   a) thinks that *BachRock* is ignorant about the history of music.
   b) respects artists who don't depend on fancy special effects.
   c) doesn't know what the glam rock era is.

#PatM

8 What adjective characterises the blogger's attitude best?
   a) vague
   b) undecided
   c) uncompromising

When the cat is away, deadmau5 will play.



#TechnoRebel

9 TechnoRebel's blog post could be described as
   a) aggressive.
   b) informative and factual.
   c) irrelevant.

#Opus

10 Opus thinks that
   a) music and composers have proven to be versatile.
   b) all forms of music have their own fans.
   c) musicians are popular no matter what genre of music they play.

Phrase hunt

2E **Find the following expressions in the text.**

1 ympäristö on muokannut _____
2 laulaa laulunsa kovaäänisesti
   _____
3 enimmäkseen naisyleisöä _____
4 60-luvun lopulla _____
5 vanhahkoja naapureita _____
6 on kestänyt ajan saatossa
   _____
7 nähdä vaivaa ja yrittää _____
8 pulittaa hyvät rahat _____
9 yhdistelmä jostakin _____
10 tyylien välisiä raja-aitoja
   _____

2F **Work in pairs. Decide which one of you is A and B. Choose two posts from text 2.**

A agrees with the blogger's opinion, while B disagrees. B tries to think of arguments to change A's mind, while A defends their point of view, giving examples from their own experience. Try to keep the discussion going for one minute.

You can use some of the expressions provided below. First, read the example.

A: Opera is stuffy and expensive. It's only for older people. For example, when were you last at the opera?

B: Yeah, opera is expensive. But it's quite a show. For one thing, the costumes can be amazing.

A: But it's boring. Take the way those people sing – it's unnatural!

HOW TO

How to illustrate your point

In conversation we very often want to illustrate what we are saying with an example. The phrases listed below will help you introduce examples to support your argument.

For example...
For instance...
Take the way...
Take, for example...
For one thing...
Look at the way...
To give you an idea...

2G Replace the underlined parts with expressions from exercise 2E. Translate the sentences.

1 Shania Twain's backing singers sang loudly. They were too loud – you couldn't hear the star.
2 We introduced the retired couple next door to electronic music. Now they party with us!
3 Instead of criticising it, my parents could at least try to understand my music.
4 The Brazilian samba is a combination of African and European music.
5 The music of Mozart has stayed popular for a long period. Will we say the same of today's techno beats?
6 The Rolling Rocks were very popular from 1967 to 1969, but then they split up.

2H Fill in the correct preposition.

I'm a big fan **1** _____ the DJ *Deadrat*. He always puts **2** _____ a good show, so I don't mind forking **3** _____ good money to see him. He is known **4** _____ his ultra fast beats, so you can be sure **5** _____ having a good time when he's up **6** _____ stage, mixing and layering his beats. **7** _____ the competition last year in Ibiza, he was the DJ **8** _____ choice for thousands of adoring fans.

Twist and shout.

21 Read the letter. Choose the correct option and translate the words.

Ms Bea Woodear is a retired music teacher. Her young neighbours are party animals, and she has often complained about the noise. One day she found the following note slipped under her door.

Dear Ms Woodear,

We are having another party tonight, where we'll be playing **1** **predominantly** / **dominantly** EDM. This sort of music makes us happy. We know that it probably won't stand the test of time, but you know what? It doesn't have to. **2** **Innovation** / **Innovative** musicians will make new beats, creating new sounds in **3** **an endless** / **without end** stream of music. After all, change is **4** **a piece** / **part and parcel** of the music scene. You think our music is **5** **shallow** / **slight**. It's not. It's just different from the classical Bach **6** **sonatas** / **sonnets** you listen to. Oh yes, we can hear your music too. And this may surprise you, but some of us actually like it. So we propose a **7** **fuse** / **fusion** of the old and the new. A friend of ours has laid some of Bach's **8** **tunes** / **tones** over a techno beat. We invite you to our party tonight to listen to this, maybe even to dance a bit. We know that you used to be a cool, **9** **flashy** / **flamboyant** music teacher, so we bet our friends that you'd come over tonight. What do you say? Please don't make us lose the bet!

Your neighbours at 23A

2J **If we come across talent and beauty in an ordinary environment, like a metro station, do we recognise it?**

Listen to the following true story, and then answer the questions.

Bach in the subway

1 What do you think is the likely reason most people did not stop to listen to the violinist?
   a) They did not like the music.
   b) They were in a hurry to get to work or school.
   c) They did not expect to see a famous musician in the subway station.
   d) Both b and c are correct.

2 Who paid the most attention to the player? _____

3 What was the name of the busker? _____

4 What was the average price of a concert ticket to listen to the same violinist?

_____

5 What do you think this experiment shows?

_____

2K **Choose one of the posts from text 2, and write a comment on it. See the online *How to write* section for help.**

STUDY TIP

Formal style

Formal language is used for serious situations, and informal language is used when people are more relaxed. So, when you are writing an exam essay use a formal style, but if you are writing a text message use an informal style.

If you want your writing to sound more formal and less like spoken English you should avoid ...

- **contractions** e.g. won't, she's, wanna, gonna
  Formal: will not, she is/has, want to, going to
- **slang** e.g. diss someone, guy, weird
  Formal: show someone disrespect, man, strange
- **hedges** e.g. He was a bit annoying, but I was kinda sorry to see him go.
  Formal: He was annoying, but I was sorry to see him go.

Topic 3

Poetic language

A poem is a picture painted with words.

(G. K. Chesterton, British writer)

This section is in three parts.

Part 1

You will learn about haikus and then write your own.

Part 2

You will read an old and modern love poem and then write your own poem.

Part 3

You will listen to a monologue from a play by William Shakespeare.

Key poetry words

line säe
rhyme loppusointu; riimitellä
rhythm poljento, tahti
verse, stanza säkeistö
sonnet sonetti
syllable tavu

See page 44 for poetry section vocabulary.

What rhymes with poetry slam?

3.1

Haiku

What is haiku?

Haiku is a form of Japanese poetry. A haiku expresses a single feeling or impression in three lines, usually unrhymed. Traditionally, each poem has only 17 syllables: 5 syllables in the first line, 7 in the second line, and 5 in the third.

3.1A **The impersonal and often frustrating error messages that appear on our screens can easily be replaced with something more beautiful. A Japanese software company ran a haiku writing competition to replace some of its most common error messages with poetry. Read the examples below.**

Cha-os reigns with-in.
Re-flect, re-pent, and re-boot.
Or-der shall re-turn.

With searching comes loss
And the presence of absence:
"My Homework" not found.

First snow, then silence.
This thousand dollar screen dies
so beautifully.

Serious error.
All shortcuts have disappeared.
Screen. Mind. Both are blank.

3.1B **Write a haiku following the principles of haiku explained above. Choose one of the following titles, or a topic of your own.**

- First love
- A cat at night
- Summer rain
- Light nights in the city
- The lake
- Hurt
- Boredom on a hot afternoon
- Then we danced
- The aurora borealis
- Birds leaving
- Speed
- My grandmother's ring
- Small child
- Fire

3.2

Love poems, old and new

Cloths of Heaven

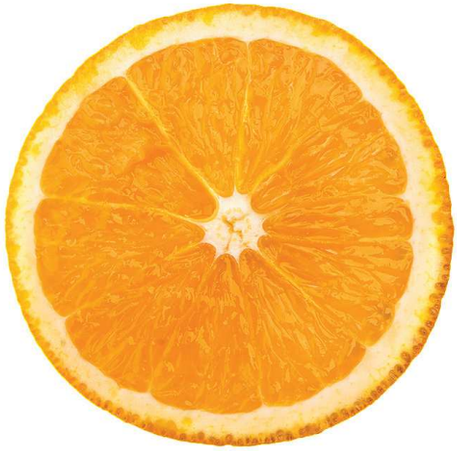
by W. B. Yeats (1865–1939)

Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths,
Enwrought with golden and silver light,
The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
Of night and light and the half light,
I would spread the cloths under your feet:
But I, being poor, have only my dreams;
I have spread my dreams under your feet;
Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.

W. B. Yeats
/ˈdʌbljuː biː ˈjeits/

3.2A **Read the poem by Yeats and answer the questions.**

1 What would the poet give to his loved one, if only he had it?
2 What does the 'embroidered cloth' refer to?
3 Which words are repeated in the poem? Why do you think the poet repeats them?
4 What does the poet offer his beloved instead?
5 What is the request the poet makes?



The Orange

by Wendy Cope

At lunchtime I bought a huge orange
The size of it made us all laugh.
I peeled it and shared it with Robert and Dave –
They got quarters and I had a half.

And that orange it made me so happy,
As ordinary things often do
Just lately. The shopping. A walk in the park
This is peace and contentment. It's new.

The rest of the day was quite easy.
I did all my jobs on my list
And enjoyed them and had some time over.
I love you. I'm glad I exist.

© Wendy Cope (1992), Serious Concerns, Faber & Faber.

3.2B Read the poem by Cope and answer the questions.

1 Why is the poet so happy in the first stanza?
2 What makes the poet happy in the second stanza?
3 What do you find out in the last stanza?
4 Which two words tell you that the poet has only recently fallen in love?
5 What did you notice about the rhymes in this poem?

3.2C Write your own poem. Go to the online *How to write* section for help and detailed instructions. Choose one of the topics.

A Spring
B Accident
C Motorcycle
D Gossip
E Weekend

3.3

William Shakespeare

Shakespeare's play *Macbeth* is about a Scottish soldier with big ambitions. He and his wife murder the king of Scotland in order to rule the country. However, the guilt is too much for Lady Macbeth and she commits suicide. When Macbeth hears the news, he feels that his own life is suddenly pointless.

This is how he expresses that feeling.

Macbeth Act 5 Scene 5

Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

3.3A **Read Macbeth's monologue and choose the correct alternative.**

1 The extract is a) humorous. b) gloomy.

2 Life is compared to a) an actor. b) a bird.

3 In the extract *the stage* stands for
a) a place in the theatre.
b) the world.

4 Which statement is closest to the overall idea expressed in the extract?
a) Life is like a series of days that are filled with excitement.
b) Life is like a play in the theatre where actors come on stage for a short time and then leave.

3.3B Translating poetic language is a creative process.

First write a rough translation of the monologue. Then listen to two Finnish translations by Rossi and Cajander of the above extract from *Macbeth*.

- Which one do you like more?
- Which one do you think is older?

3.3C Many everyday words and phrases come from Shakespeare's works. Use the following words to rephrase the underlined part of the sentence in the exercise below.

Shakespeare in everyday use

A a laughing stock (*The Merry Wives of Windsor*)
B an eyesore (*The Taming of the Shrew*)
C fair play (*The Tempest*)
D good riddance (*Troilus and Cressida*)
E (to not) sleep a wink (*Cymbeline*)
F in stitches (*Twelfth Night*)
G high time (*The Comedy of Errors*)
H tongue-tied (*Sonnet 85*)

A lot of Shakespeare and some Kipling.

1 She was so excited about her invitation to Mäntyniemi that she didn't sleep at all. ☐
2 Some people argue that Tampere bus station is a fine example of modernist architecture. Others think it's ugly. ☐
3 Tony was a little lost for words during his presentation. ☐
4 When the guide translated Pohjanmaa as *Bottom Land*, the visitors were laughing loudly. ☐
5 He's 26 and still living with his parents! It's time he moved out. ☐
6 After she introduced her boss as an impotent director, he was laughed at for the rest of the day. ☐
7 I'm throwing out all my ex-boyfriend's clothes. I'm glad to see them go! ☐
8 The referee is there to guarantee the players don't cheat. ☐

Haiku

reflect /rɪˈflekt/ heijastaa, kuvastaa; miettiä, mietiskellä
repent /rɪˈpent/ katua, surra, tehdä parannus
reboot /ˌriːˈbuːt/ uudelleenkäynnistää, bootata
presence /ˈprezns/ paikallaolo, läsnäolo
absence /ˈæbsəns/ poissaolo
shortcut /ˈʃɔːtkʌt/ pikakuvake, oikotie, oikopolku

Love poems, old and new

embroidered /ɪmˈbrɔɪdərd/ kirjottu, kirjailtu
cloth /klɒθ/ kangas, vaate, liina
enwrought /ɪnrɔːt/ koristeltu, tehty
tread /tred/ astua jhk, tallata, polkea
peel /piːl/ kuoria, kuoriutua
contentment /kənˈtentmənt/ tyytyväisyys

William Shakespeare

this petty pace /ðis ˈpeti peɪs/ hitaasti
syllable /ˈsɪləbl/ tavu
record /ˈrekɔːd/taltioida, merkitä, tallentaa, äänittää
light /lait/ kevyt
out /aut/ sammua, lopettaa palaminen
player /ˈpleɪə(r)/ näyttelijä
strut /strʌt/ astella ylväästi, tepastella
fret /fret/ olla huolissaan, harmitella
fury /ˈfjuəri/ raivo, kiihko, vimma
signify /ˈsɪgnɪfai/ merkitä, tarkoittaa, tietää

I want to play Juliet!

Topic 4

Read on

Only those who will risk going too far
can possibly find out how far one can go.
(T. S. Eliot, English-American poet)

4A You may not...

The Victorians had some strict rules and regulations which may seem very strange to us. For example:

- Divorce was very difficult to arrange. Divorced women automatically lost custody of their children.
- Women could not vote.
- Sex was never mentioned.
- Children usually had to address their own fathers as "Sir".
- Students who did not obey their teachers were caned.
- Everything a woman owned or earned belonged to her husband.

Work in pairs, write down some social rules and regulations you have to obey (at school, at home, when with your friends). What are you not allowed to do that future generations may find as strange as you find the old Victorian rules?

INFO BOX

The Victorian era

The Victorian era is a period of English history. It begins when Victoria became Queen in 1837 and ends with her death in 1901. It was a long period of peace and prosperity.

This era is often associated with the British Empire which covered about one-fifth of the earth's surface and included almost a quarter of the world's population.

The period is also associated with narrow-minded attitudes and stiff, formal manners.

4B **The following list contains some famous Victorian writers. Match the writers with the novel they wrote. Go online to find help.**

1	Oscar Wilde _____	A	The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
2	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle _____	B	Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
3	Charles Dickens _____	C	Jane Eyre
4	Emily Brontë _____	D	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
5	Charlotte Brontë _____	E	Oliver Twist
6	Robert Louis Stevenson _____	F	Wuthering Heights
7	Lewis Carroll _____	G	The Importance of Being Earnest

Have you read any of the books or seen filmed versions of them?

4C **Oscar Wilde was an Irish writer of poems, stories and humorous plays. One of his most famous stories is *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Listen to the recording about his life and fill in the box below.**

Oscar was wild

Date of birth _____

Most famous play:

_____

Studied at: _____

He went to prison for two years because _____

_____.

He is buried in _____.

Topic 4

The Picture of Dorian Gray

In his youth Dorian Gray has his portrait painted by the artist Basil Hallward. He is so struck by his own beauty that he wishes the picture would age and he would remain the same. To his horror this is exactly what begins to happen. His cruel treatment of those around him, his drug abuse and the passing years all leave their marks on the painting while he remains youthful. This is why he hides the painting in an attic room and covers it with a curtain. One night, many years later, the painter visits Dorian, wanting to know his secret. Dorian agrees to show him.

Dorian, untouched by time.

They walked softly, as men do instinctively at night. The lamp cast fantastic shadows on the wall and staircase. A rising wind made some of the windows rattle.

When they reached the top landing, Dorian set the lamp down on the floor, and taking out the key, turned it in the lock. "You insist on knowing, Basil?" he asked in a low voice.

"Yes."

"I am delighted," he answered, smiling. Then he added, somewhat harshly, "You are the one man in the world who is entitled to know everything about me. You have had more to do with my life than you think"; and, taking up the lamp, he opened the door and went in. A cold current of air passed them, and the light shot up for a moment in a flame of murky orange. He shuddered. "Shut the door behind you," he whispered, as he placed the lamp on the table.

Hallward glanced round him with a puzzled expression. The room looked as if it had not been lived in for years. A curtained picture, and an almost empty book-case – that was all that it seemed to contain, besides a chair and a table. As Dorian Gray was lighting a half-burned candle that was standing on the mantelshelf, he saw that the whole place was covered with dust and that the carpet was in holes. There was a damp odour of mildew.

"So you think that it is only God who sees the soul, Basil? Draw that curtain back, and you will see mine." The voice that spoke was cold and cruel.
"You are mad, Dorian, or playing a part," muttered Hallward, frowning.
"You won't? Then I must do it myself," said the young man, and he tore the curtain from its rod and flung it on the ground.

An exclamation of horror broke from the painter's lips as he saw in the dim light the hideous face on the canvas grinning at him. There was something in its expression that filled him with disgust and loathing. Good heavens! It was Dorian Gray's own face that he was looking at! The horror, whatever it was, had not yet entirely spoiled that marvellous beauty. There was still some gold in the thinning hair and some scarlet on the sensual mouth. The sodden eyes had kept something of the loveliness of their blue, the noble curves had not yet completely passed away from chiselled nostrils and throat. Yes, it was Dorian himself. But who had done it? He seemed to recognize his own brushwork, and the frame was his own design. The idea was monstrous, yet he felt afraid. He seized the lighted candle, and held it to the picture. In the left-hand corner was his own name, traced in long letters of bright vermilion.

His own picture! What did it mean? Why had it altered? He turned and looked at Dorian Gray with the eyes of a sick man. His mouth twitched, and his parched tongue seemed unable to articulate. He passed his hand across his forehead. It was dank with clammy sweat.

"What does this mean?" cried Hallward, at last. His own voice sounded shrill and curious in his ears.

"Years ago, when I was a boy," said Dorian Gray, "you met me, flattered me, and taught me to be vain of my good looks. In a mad moment that, even now, I don't know whether I regret or not, I made a wish, perhaps you would call it a prayer..."

"I remember it! Oh, how well I remember it! No! The thing is impossible. The room is damp. Mildew has got into the canvas. I tell you the thing is impossible."

"Ah, what is impossible?" murmured the young man, going over to the window and leaning his forehead against the cold, mist-stained glass.

"You told me you had destroyed it."

"I was wrong. It has destroyed me."

"I don't believe it is my picture."

"It is the face of my soul," said Dorian bitterly.

From Chapter 13
© Oscar Wilde, 1890.

***strike, struck, struck** /straik, strʌk, strʌk/ hämmästyä, lyödä
remain /rɪ'meɪn/ pysyä, jäädä
cruel /'kruːl/ julma
treatment /'trɪːtmənt/ kohtelu, hoito, käsittely
drug abuse /drʌg ə'bjuːs/ huumeiden/ lääkkeiden väärinkäyttö
curtain /kɜːtn/ verho; verhota
instinctively /ins'tɪŋktɪvli/ vaistomaisesti
***cast, cast, cast** /kɑːst, kɑːst, kɑːst; kæst, kæst, kæst/ langettaa, heittää, katsoa
shadow /ʃædəu/ varjo
staircase /steəkeɪs/ portaat, porraskäytävä, rappukäytävä
rattle /rætl/ räminä, helinä, kolina
top landing /tɒp lændɪŋ/ ylätasanne
delighted /dɪ'laɪtid/ ilahtunut, riemastunut
somewhat /sʌmwɒt/ jossain määrin; jonkin verran
harshly /hɑːʃli/ julmasti, tylysti, ankarasti
entitle /ɪn'taɪtl/ oikeuttaa, oikeuttaa jk jhk
current /kʌrent/ virta, virtaus; ajankohtainen
***shoot up** /ʃuːt ʌp/ ampaista, kimmota, ampua
flame /fleɪm/ leimu, liekki; liekehtiä
murky /mɜːki/ synkkä, pimeä
shudder /ʃʌdə/ puistattaa, väristä
glance /glɑːns, glæns/ vilkaista; vilkaisu
puzzle /pʌzl/ ällistyttää, saattaa ymmälle; pulma
light /laɪt/ sytyttää; valo
mantleshelf /mæntlʃelf/ takanreunus (also: mantelpiece)
carpet /kɑːpɪt/ matto, kokolattiamatto; peittää
odour /əudə/ haju, tuoksu
mildew /mɪldjuː, mɪlduː/ home; homehtua
mutter /mʌtə/ mutina, mumina; mutista, mumista
frown /frɑun/ rypistää otsaansa; otsan/kulmien rypistys
***tear, tore, torn** /teə, tɔː, tɔːn/ repäistä
rod /rɒd/ tanko
***fling, flung, flung** /flɪŋ, flʌŋ, flʌŋ/ paiskata, heiluttaa
exclamation /ˌeksklə'meɪʃn/ huudahdus, parahdus
***break, broke, broken** /breɪk, brəuk, brəukn/ päästä, rikkoa
dim /dɪm/ himmeä, hämärä
hideous /hɪdɪəs/ inhottava, hirveä
canvas /kænvəs/ kangas
grin /grɪn/ virnistää; virnistys
loathe /ləuð/ inhota
scarlet /skɑːlɪt/ tulipunainen
sensual /senʃuəl/ aistillinen, sensuelli
sodden /sɒdn/ himmeä
noble /nəubl/ ylväs, aatelinen
chiselled /tʃɪzld/ veistoksellinen
nostril /nɒstrɪl/ sierain
brushwork /brʌʃwɜːk/ sivellintyö, sivellinjälki
monstrous /mɒnstrəs/ groteski, hirviömäinen, hirveä
trace /treɪs/ jäljittää, piirtää ääriviivat; jälki
vermilion /və'mɪliən/ tulipunainen, sinooperinkirkas punainen väri
alter /ɔːltə/ muuttaa; korjata
twitch /twɪtʃ/ vääntyä, värähtää, nytkähtää
parched /pɑːtʃt/ kuiva, janoinen
articulate /ə'tɪkjulɪt/ ääntää selvästi, artikuloida; selvä, selkeä
dank /dæŋk/ kostea
clammy /klæmi/ kylmänkostea, nihkeä
shrill /ʃrɪl/ kimeä; kirkaista
curious /kjuərɪəs/ outo, kummallinen
flatter /flætə/ kehua, mielistellä
vain /veɪn/ turhamainen
murmur /mɜːmə/ mumista, mutista
lean /liːn/ kallistua, kallistaa, nojata; nojautua
mist-stained /mɪst steɪnd/ sumea
bitter /bɪtə/ katkera

4D **Now that you have read the extract, discuss the following questions with your partner.**

- This book was written over a hundred years ago. Why do you think people still read it?
- How do you feel about the old-fashioned style?
- Would you be inspired to read the whole book? Why? Why not?

4E **Answer the questions in English.**

1 Where does the story take place?
2 What is the relationship between the two main characters?
3 What is the "mystery" at the heart of this extract?
4 In your opinion, why does Dorian want to share his secret with Basil?
5 Why does Basil say the painting has changed because of the damp and the mildew?
6 What was destroyed?

4F **Writers create atmosphere with words. How does Wilde create a creepy atmosphere in this extract? Find three or more sentences that create this atmosphere in the extract and underline them.**

4G **Translate the following expressions into Finnish. Then write a paragraph in English using at least four of the expressions.**

1 a rising wind _____
2 the windows rattle _____
3 a cold current of air _____
4 a puzzled expression _____
5 a half-burned candle _____

4H **It is often very difficult to translate sayings and idioms. Read the following sayings by Oscar Wilde, and translate them into Finnish. Try and keep the sense of what he said, rather than translating them word for word.**

Oscar said

1 On gossip: The only thing worse than being talked about is not being talked about.
2 On fashion: Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months.
3 On enemies: Always forgive your enemies; nothing annoys them so much.
4 On personality: Be yourself. Everyone else is already taken.
5 On life: We are all in the gutter, but some of us are looking at the stars.

HOW TO

How to quote

When you want to quote a speaker...

- make your point e.g. Oscar Wilde enjoyed being a celebrity.
- Then give the quote e.g. He said, "The only thing worse than being talked about is not being talked about."

Example: Oscar Wilde enjoyed being a celebrity. He said, "The only thing worse than being talked about is not being talked about."

4I **Writers have played around with the idea of really short short stories for decades. In America, National Public Radio has readings of *Three Minute Fiction*, for example.**

Really short stories

Flashfiction websites publish very short stories in a range of different genres: thrillers, humour, horror, and so on.

And then there are the famous six-word stories. The most famous one of them all is this one: "For sale: baby shoes, never worn."

Write two or more stories using not more than 10 words in each. When you have finished, swap stories. Your partner will tell your story and vice versa. Add lots of extra details.

UNIT 2

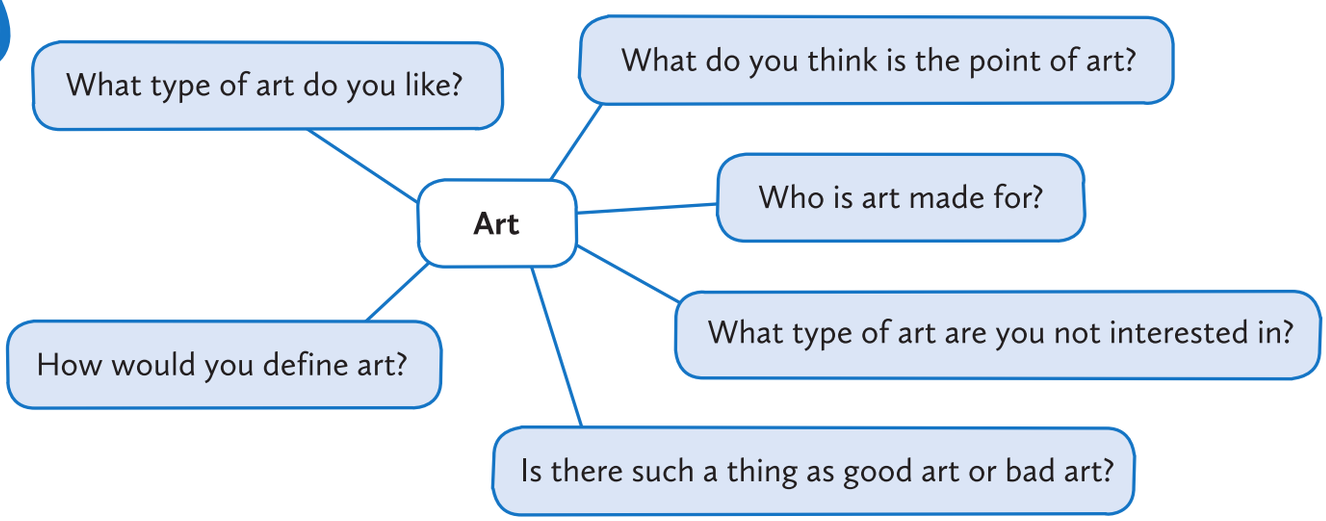
What's the message?

Topic 5

Banksy

Graffiti is a poem the city writes to itself.
(anonymous)

5A **What is art? Talk about art together with your partner or in a small group.**



5B **Listen to the story. What is the point of art, according to the young women in the story?**

Personal dictionary

5C **Read text 5. Find the words below in the text and underline them.**

- First, guess the meaning of the words, then look them up in the vocabulary app if necessary and write them down on p. 58.
- Choose 3–5 extra words or phrases and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 recognised
2 preserve
3 discourage
4 pseudonym
5 infiltrate
6 subversion
7 pastoral
8 auctioneer
9 mock
10 bemused

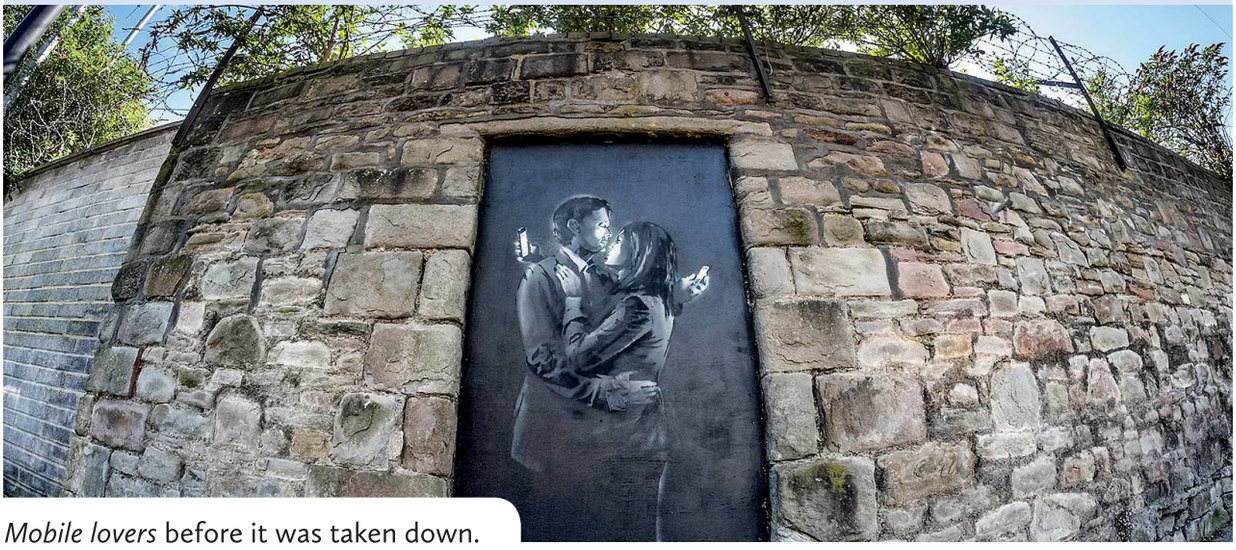
Topic 5 Key text

Banksy: the world's most wanted graffiti artist

Back in 2014 members of a Bristol youth club woke up to find a piece of graffiti sprayed onto a wooden panel on the side of their building. Rather than expressing anger, Dennis Stinchcombe, the leader of the youth club, was overjoyed. "It is a dream come true," he said. "I'm absolutely buzzing." The reason for his elation? The painting – *Mobile lovers* – is the work of a famous British graffiti artist known as Banksy, and therefore very valuable. However, when Mr Stinchcombe took the decision to sell the stencilled lovers in order to raise money for the club, many local people were dismayed. "Street art belongs to all of us," said Katie Lyle, a local resident. "Ripping it off the wall is vandalism."

Isn't it ironic, don't you think?

How times have changed. When Banksy started out as a graffiti artist in the 1990s, he was the one accused of defacing property. Now that he has become a recognised artist, it is those who remove his paintings that are seen as the vandals. And town councils find themselves in the strange position of trying to preserve his work because it has become so valuable, while discouraging other graffiti artists. Christina Aguilera paid £50,000 for a single painting, while Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have splashed out on several items for a cool £1 million.



Mobile lovers before it was taken down.

Man of mystery

Banksy is a pseudonym. Although his artwork has appeared in cities around the world, his identity is a carefully guarded secret. He is famous, not only for spray-painting public buildings, but also for infiltrating museums and art galleries without their knowledge, leaving his own artwork behind. Visitors to Gallery 49 in the British Museum were surprised to encounter a piece of cave art depicting a human figure going hunting with a shopping trolley. Two months earlier a portrait had appeared in the historical painting wing of the Brooklyn Museum showing a colonial-era soldier holding a spray can. Behind him is a wall he has sprayed with the message "No War". Banksy has also climbed into the penguin enclosure of London Zoo leaving behind the words "We're bored of fish" in 7-foot-high letters.

Satirical art

Banksy's artwork is characterised by striking images, often combined with slogans. His work regularly satirises war, capitalism, hypocrisy and greed. Common subjects include rats, apes, policemen, members of the royal family, and children.

Banksy or not?

In addition to his two-dimensional work, Banksy is known for his installation artwork. Pedestrians in London's Soho Square found themselves walking past a murdered phone box. Pierced by a pick axe, the phone booth lies slumped against the wall, red paint trickling onto the pavement like blood.

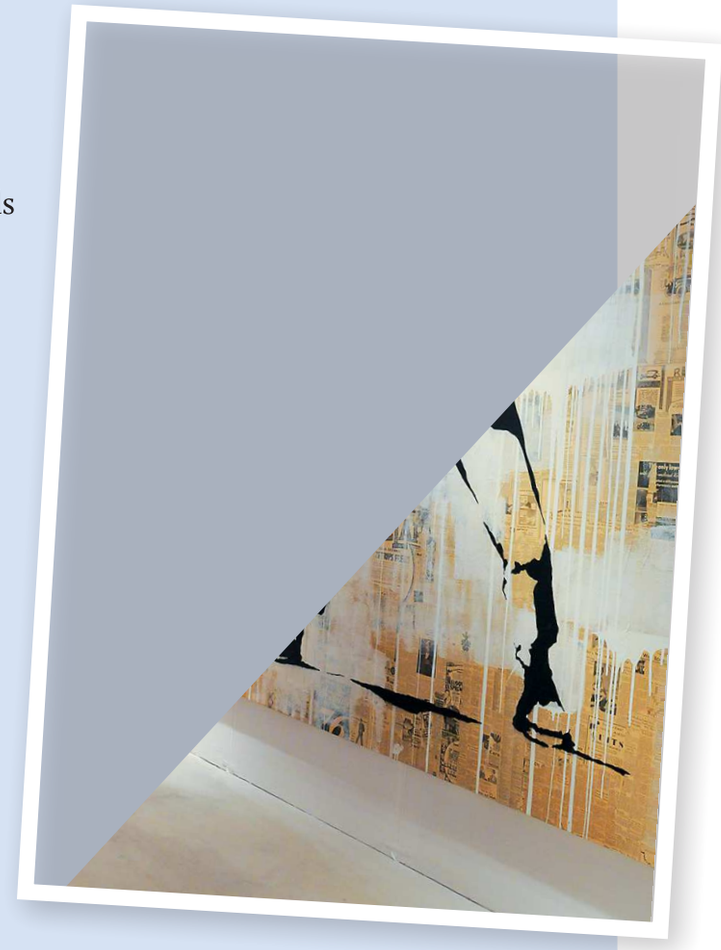
Banksy is also famous for his subversion of classic images. As a result, Monet's beautiful series of water lily paintings have been repainted with the addition of drifting trash and debris. Similarly, idyllic nineteenth century pastoral scenes have been adapted to include CCTV cameras.

Can I buy one?

The nature of Banksy's art makes it hard to buy. This has not stopped art auctioneers trying to sell his street art on location. Of course, they leave the problem of its removal in the hands of the winning bidder. An unintended side-effect has been that house prices have also risen as the result of having a piece of Banksy graffiti sprayed onto the side of the building.

The price of success

Since the success of the movie documentary *Exit through the Gift Shop*, Banksy has gained a world-wide reputation. He has gone from being a teenage tagger to a multi-million dollar artist. The problem is that his work is now wholeheartedly embraced by the very type of people he mocks – the rich and the powerful. Before the opening of an exhibition of his art in his home town Bristol, a bemused Banksy said: "This is the first show I've ever done where taxpayers' money is being used to hang my pictures on a wall rather than scrape them off it."



Art for dummies by Banksy.

youth club /juːθ klʌb/ nuorisotila
buzz /bʌz/ kuhista, kihistä, olla innostunut
elation /ɪ'leɪʃn/ ilo, juhlamieli, ylpeys
stencilled /stensɪld/ sapluunalla piirretty
rip off /rɪp ɒf/ ryöstää, repiä pois
deface /dɪ'feɪs/ turmella, pilata
property /prɒpəti/ omaisuus, kiinteistö
recognised /rekəgnaizd/

---

town council /taun kaunsl/ kaupunginvaltuusto
preserve /prɪ'zɜːv/

---

discourage /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/

---

splash out /splæʃ aut/ tuhlata rahaa, kylvää rahaa ympäriinsä
pseudonym /sjuːdənɪm/

---

guard /gɑːd/ suojella, varjella, vartioida
infiltrate /ɪnfɪltreɪt/

---

encounter /ɪn'kauntə/ kohdata, tavata; kohtaaminen, yhteenotto
cave art /keɪv ɑːt/ luolataide
depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ kuvata, maalata, piirtää
shopping trolley /ʃɒpɪŋ trɒli/ ostoskärryt
colonial-era /kə'ləunɪəl ɪərə/ kolonialismin, siirtomaavallan aikainen
enclosure /ɪn'kləuʒə/ aitaus
bored of /bɔːd əv/ kyllästynyt jhk
artwork /ɑːtwɜːk/ kuvitus, taideteos
striking /straɪkɪŋ/ silmiinpistävä
satirise /sætɪraɪz/ pilkata, ivata, kuvata satiirisesti
hypocrisy /hɪ'pɒkrɪsi/ teeskentely, tekopyhyys
greed /griːd/ ahneus
two-dimensional /tuːdaɪ'menʃənəl, tuːdɪ'menʃənəl/ kaksiulotteinen

installation /ˌɪnstə'leɪʃn/ installaatio, rakennelma
pierce /pɪəs/ puhkaista, lävistää, tehdä reikä
pick axe /pɪk æks/ hakku
slumped /slʌmpt/ lysähtänyt
trickle /trɪkl/ tippua, valua hiljaa
subversion /səb'vɜːʃn/

---

water lily /wɔːtə lɪli/ lumme, lumpeenkukka
repaint /riːpeɪnt/ maalata uudelleen
drift /drɪft/ ajelehtia, kulkeutua, kasaantua; kinos, ajelehtiminen, virta
debris /debriː, deɪbriː, də'biː/ romu, jätteet, roska
pastoral /pɑːstərəl, pæstərəl/

CCTV camera /siːsiːtiːviː kæmərə/ valvontakamera
auctioneer /ˌɔːksə'nɪə/

---

removal /rɪmuːvl/ siirtäminen, poistaminen
bidder /bɪdə/ (huutokaupan) huutaja
unintended /ʌnɪn'tendɪd/ tahaton, vahingossa tehty
gain /geɪn/ saada, ansaita, hyötyä; hyöty, ansio, voitto
tagger /tægə/ tägin tekijä
wholeheartedly /ˌhəul'hɑːtɪdli/ täysin sydämin
embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ ympäröidä, hyväksyä, ottaa vastaan, halata
mock /mɒk/

---

bemused /bɪ'mjuːzd/

---

taxpayer /tækspeɪə/ veronmaksaja
scrape /skreɪp/ raaputtaa, hangata, naarmuttaa, saada naarmuja

5D With your partner summarise the text using the following words to help you. Write notes first, and then take turns to give an oral summary.

youth club — Brad Pitt

cave art — penguin enclosure

phone box — taxpayers' money

– Fancy a swim?
– Nah, not cold enough.

Phrase hunt

5E Find the following expressions in the text.

1 heräsivät löytääkseen _____
2 suuttumisen sijaan _____
3 syy hänen iloonsa _____
4 kerätäkseen rahaa jollekin _____
5 syytetty turmelemisesta
_____
6 muotokuva oli ilmestynyt johonkin _____
7 olemme kyllästyneet johonkin _____
8 tunnettu jostakin _____
9 talojen hinnat ovat nousseet _____
10 jonkin menestyksestä lähtien
_____

5F Fill in the prepositions.

1 Banksy started his career _____ a graffiti artist _____ the 1990s. Because graffiti was forbidden, he was first accused _____ damaging property.

2 He has done some good deeds _____ his art, too. _____ 2014 he made the leader _____ a youth club very happy.

3 The reason _____ his happiness was that Banksy had sprayed a picture _____ the side of the youth club building.

4 They sold the valuable painting to raise money _____ the club, but the local residents said that street art should not be sold as it belongs _____ everybody.

5 Celebrities have paid millions _____ dollars _____ Banksy's works.

6 Banksy is also famous _____ attacking museums and art galleries with his art.

7 'We're bored _____ fish' was written _____ 7-foot-high letters _____ the penguin enclosure of London Zoo.

8 Banksy combines striking images _____ slogans in his artwork.

9 _____ addition _____ his two-dimensional work, Banksy also makes installations.

10 One example _____ his installation work is the murdered phone box. It symbolises the fact that old phone boxes are less and less needed because of the large numbers _____ mobile phones.

5G Translate the first three sentences into Finnish and the last three into English.

1 Town councils find themselves in the strange position of trying to preserve his work because it has become so valuable.
2 Banksy's work regularly satirises war, capitalism, hypocrisy and greed.
3 Monet's beautiful water lilies have been repainted with the addition of drifting trash and debris.

4 Banksy ei ole tunnettu ainoastaan spray-maalauksistaan, vaan myös tunkeutumisesta taidegallerioihin.
5 Banksyn työt käsittelevät usein poliittisia aiheita, kuten kuninkaallisen perheen jäseniä ja poliiseja.
6 Banksy on tunnettu maailmanlaajuisesti, ja hänen töistään pitävät nykyisin jopa rikkaat ja mahtavat, joita hän pilkkaa.

INFO BOX

Juxtaposition

Juxtaposition is placing two things side by side to compare or contrast them. Artists use this technique to create interesting effects.

- a shocking contrast e.g. when modern day trash is juxtaposed with a lily pond (as in the Banksy picture)
- a surprising or amusing similarity e.g. when an image of a dog is juxtaposed with an image of the owner

Task: Find another example of juxtaposition online and describe the effect.

5H Read or listen to the following poem.

The price of art in Luton

On the bridge approaching the railway,
the man was begging.
I said draw me a dog
and I'll give you a quid.
So I gave him some paper
and he did.
And I said, there you go, mate,
you can make money out of art!
Will you sign it?
As I handed him the one pound thirty-odd
I had in my pocket,
he informed me that the signed ones were a fiver.

© *United Agents LLP, London, and John Hegley*

Answer the questions.

1 How does the poet try to help the beggar?
2 What makes art valuable?
3 Find three slang expressions in the poem.

5I **In the world of art, truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. Fill in the gaps using all of the words from the list. Then listen to the recording and check your answers. One of the four reports is *not* true. Can you tell which one?**

spray cans
characterised
valuable
pastoral
defaced
subvert
images
slogans
exhibition
depiction
preserved
wing

Can it be true?

A Graffiti gets fixed

Armed with red paint and a knowledge of punctuation, two men attack graffiti on the streets of Quito. In a rare interview, they said: "The graffiti in our city is **1** _____ (on tunnus-omaista) by bad punctuation and grammatical errors. We wanted to do something about it." Images of their red paint corrections on the black political **2** _____ (iskulause) went viral on social media.

B Sleeping Beauties

The *Sleeping Beauty* project was on display for two weeks in the southern **3** _____ (siipi) of the museum. Five female performance artists took turns lying on a bed, waiting for a kiss. Visitors could decide whether to kiss, or not to kiss. It is hard to say how **4** _____ (arvokas) this type of art is, and it certainly cannot be **5** _____ (suojella). The Ukrainian-Canadian artist said that she was trying to **6** _____ (mullistaa) the traditional fairytale, and make people think about vulnerability and privacy.

C Apples as art

The small **7** _____ (näyttely) of the work by the Bavarian pastor Aigner, imprisoned for his anti-Nazi sermons, is very moving. Here is no subversion of classical **8** _____ (kuva), just 400 small paintings of different types of apples. The paintings could be a **9** _____ (kuvailu) of the innocent world of farming and fruit, until we discover that the artist worked as a gardener in Dachau where he cultivated several new varieties of apples, one for each year of his internment.

D Vandals destroy masterpiece

The work of the English artist John Constable hangs in museums around the world. His best-known paintings depict **10** _____ (maalais-) scenes of farmland, cows, rivers and towering clouds. Sadly, vandals wielding **11** _____ (aerosolitölkki) recently **12** _____ (turmella) one of his paintings at a gallery in Winchester.

STUDY TIP

Developing topic-related vocabulary

This book will give you important words for talking or writing about various topics. You can practise these words and learn new ones also when you are reading texts online.

- Does the online text use topic-related words or phrases you have recently studied? Write down some of the sentences in which they are used. You can shorten these.
- Does the online text have new words that relate to the topic? Write some of them down.

5J Art can sometimes be a protest. Find the following examples online.

Art as social protest

Picasso: Guernica
Delacroix: Liberty leading the people
Eetu Isto: Attack
Banksy: Sale ends tomorrow
Milan workers: Silent protest (workers' hard hats)
Lin Onus: Maralinga

In small groups talk or write about your findings.

- What do they protest against? Do you think they are effective? Why? Why not?
- Can you find any other works of art that protest against something? You can include other art forms, like music, photographs or performances.

5K Choose one of these topics and write about 150–200 words.

A Review an art exhibition you have visited. See the online *How to write* section for writing a review. Your title is the name of the exhibition.

B Traditional or modern?
Do you prefer traditional art? Write a few paragraphs explaining why you approve or disapprove of new kinds of art.

C Rebel or businessman?
Why is Banksy doing his art? Why has his graffiti become so famous and valuable? Discuss the possible reasons for his success.

Topic 6

Stand-up

A day without laughter is a day wasted.

(Charlie Chaplin, British comic actor)

6A **Jokes form an important part of our culture. In English many jokes depend on puns. In pairs, look at the following examples first and then fill in the missing words.**

I live in an airport, but when the security guard comes at night Heathrows me out.

I used to have a fear of hurdles, but I got over it.

I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger. Then it _____ me.

I couldn't quite remember how to throw a boomerang, but eventually it came _____ to me.

I don't trust these stairs because they're always _____ to something.

The dead batteries were given out free of _____.

6B **A punchline is the final part of a joke which makes the listener laugh. Listen to the following longer joke. What do you think is the punchline?**

Personal dictionary

6C **Read text 6. Find the words below in the text and underline them.**

- First, guess the meaning, then look them up in the dictionary if necessary.
- Choose 3–5 extra words and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 appoint
2 unconventional
3 shrink
4 gag
5 split up
6 obviously
7 skit
8 desperately
9 hearsay
10 articulate

Topic 6 Key text

Laughter: a serious business

A stand-up comedian? One of the hardest jobs in the entertainment business. Speaking directly to a live audience, armed with little more than a few anecdotes, jokes and one-liners, the stand-up is expected to have his listeners in stitches, night after night. It's a tough call.

You may not know much about him, but the South African stand-up comedian Trevor Noah landed one of the biggest jobs on US TV. The boy from Soweto has been appointed as the host of *The Daily Show*. But who is he and why does it matter? Simon Brown from *Baltimore Today* interviewed Trevor's friend, the journalist Karen Landman, to find out more about the man behind the comedian.

Simon: I heard that he had a rather unusual childhood?

Karen: It was certainly unusual at the time. His mother was a Xhosa woman, his father a white Swiss-German man, and in apartheid South Africa, this sort of relationship was illegal. Trevor has worked his unconventional parents into one of his routines, saying, "It was very awkward, growing up in a mixed family, with me being the mixed one. My mum was like 'Ohh, I don't care, I don't care, I love my white man!' And my dad? Well, you know how the Swiss love chocolate, so..." But jokes aside, it can't have been an easy life.

Trevor Noah

d.o.b.: 20 February 1984
Place: Soweto, South Africa
Career: Host of *The Daily Show*; TV presenter; stand-up comedian
Languages: Xhosa, Zulu, English, Afrikaans, German
Education: No performing arts education
Obsession: Roller-coaster rides

Karen: They had to be on their guard all the time, in case the police found out about their relationship and arrested them.

Simon: Stand-ups often use personal material in their routines, don't they? I remember Woody Allen saying once that using his own life as material for his stand-up routines is a form of psychotherapy, "cheaper than going to see a shrink."

Karen: That's right. A fellow stand-up comedian, Eddie Izzard, actually advised Trevor to use more gags about his unusual family in his act. For example, after Trevor's parents split up, the relationship with his mum's new partner took a terrible turn one night when he shot her. Fortunately, she survived, but it was obviously a very traumatic experience, which Trevor then used as material on stage. It helped him to come to terms with it. But the skit I like best is where he tries to explain what he does for a living to his Swiss-German father, an educated, hard-working, serious man.

Simon: It was actually Izzard who got Trevor his international break when he booked him a slot at the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, right?

Karen: Yes, the biggest arts festival in the world, and Trevor brought the house down.

Simon: How did he get started?

Karen: He started out on TV, and has remained in the spotlight ever since. At 18, shortly after he matriculated, he landed a cameo role in a South African soap. After that, he hosted an educational show and from there he went on to reality TV. He hosted everything, from game shows and dating programmes to celebrity gossip and sports programmes. Apartheid was over, and the South African Broadcasting Cooperation was desperately looking for talented African presenters. Trevor was talented, of course, well-spoken and fluent in several languages, but he was also in the right place at the right time.

Simon: What about his break into the stand-up circuit? I heard that it happened quite by accident.

Karen: Apparently – and this is hearsay, but it makes such a good story that I think people are starting to take it as gospel – he was at a gig one night and not laughing at any of the jokes. The host, getting a bit irritated, said to him, "Do you think you can do any better?" And he got up on stage, totally unprepared, and just spoke about his day. The audience loved him. He got a standing ovation, and he's never looked back. He took to stand-up like a fish to water.

Simon: He'll certainly bring a more global point of view to *The Daily Show*. Plus, he's got millions of fans on social media, so he's connecting with the so-called second-screeners. He is in that sweet spot for this particular show: a young adult, multi-racial, international, articulate and very funny. Plus, coming from the background that he does, he can poke fun at holy cows in a way that a white American host probably couldn't.

Karen: Well yes, stand-up comedy is very often politically incorrect, and Trevor Noah has certainly raised some hackles with some of the things he has said. But you raised an interesting point there: many stand-up comics now use the internet to reach a wider audience, don't they? Post some skit online, then remove it after a while... also, downloads, social media, that sort of thing.

Simon: Right. But somehow I feel that laughing by yourself, in front of a screen, is not quite the same as laughing with others, in a theatre or a club – you know, with a stand-up comic standing in the spotlight on stage. When it comes to stand-up comedy, I think old-fashioned live performance is always better, don't you?

entertainment /entə'teɪnmənt/ viihde, ajanviete
audience /ɔːdɪəns/ yleisö
armed with /ɑːmd wɪð/ varustettuna jollakin
anecdote /ænɪkdəut/ juttu, tarina
one-liner /wʌnlaɪnə/ lyhyt vitsi, sutkaus
appoint /ə'pɔɪnt/

---

host /həust/ isäntä/emäntä, juontaja
Xhosa /hɔːsə, hɔuzə, kɔːsə, kɔuzə/ afrikkalainen heimo, kieli
apartheid /ə'pɑːtˌheɪt/ rotuerottelu
illegal /ɪ'liːgl/ laiton, lainvastainen
unconventional /ʌnkən'venʃənl/

---

awkward /ɔːkwəd/ vaikea, hankala, kiusallinen
the Swiss /ðə swɪs/ sveitsiläinen, sveitsiläiset
aside /ə'saɪd/ sivuun, syrjään, sikseen
psychotherapy /ˌsaɪkə'θerəpi/ psykoterapia
shrink /ʃrɪŋk/

---

gag /gæg/

***split up** /splɪt ʌp/

---

fortunately /fɔːtʃənɪtli/ onneksi
obviously /ɒbvɪəsli/

---

skit /skɪt/

---

hard-working /ˌhɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/ ahkera
book /buk/ varata
slot /slɒt/ paikka, aika
spotlight /spɒtlaɪt/ valokeila, huomion keskipiste
matriculate /mə'trɪkjuleɪt/ päästä ylioppilaaksi (Etelä-Afrikassa)
cameo role /kæmɪəu rəul/ cameorooli, näyttäytymisosa: henkilö esiintyy omana itsenään elokuvassa
desperately /despərətli/

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presenter /prɪ'zentər/ juontaja, esittäjä
well-spoken /ˌwel'spəukn/ hyvä puhuja
fluent /fluːənt/ sujuva
circuit /sɜːkɪt/ piiri
by accident /baɪ æksɪdnt/ vahingossa, sattumalta
apparently /ə'pærəntli/ ilmeisesti
hearsay /hɪəseɪ/

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gospel /gɒspəl/ totuus, ilosanoma, evankeliumi
gig /gɪg/ keikka
irritated /ɪriteɪtɪd/ ärtynyt, äkäinen
unprepared /ˌʌnprɪ'peəd/ valmistautumaton
standing ovation /stændiŋ əu'veiʃn/ suosionosoitukset seisten
second-screener /sekənd skriːnə/ ”kahden ruudun” samanaikainen käyttäjä
sweet spot /swiːt spɒt/ ihannepiste
multi-racial /mʌltɪ'reɪʃl/ monirotuinen, kansainvälinen
articulate /ɑː'tɪkjulɪt/

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background /bækgraund/ tausta
poke fun at /pəuk fʌn æt/ tehdä pilaa jostakin
holy cow /həuli kau/ pyhä asia
raise (somebody's) hackles /reɪz sʌmbədiːs hækls/ suututtaa, nostaa niskakarvat pystyyn

6D Answer the following questions in Finnish.

1 Miksi stand upin tekeminen on tekstin mukaan vaikeaa? Mainitse kaksi syytä.
2 Miksi Trevorin lapsuus oli epätavallinen?
3 Mitä Trevorin äidille tapahtui eron jälkeen?
4 Miten ja missä Trevorin kansainvälinen läpimurto tapahtui?
5 Miten Trevorin stand up -ura sai alkunsa?
6 Mitkä ovat Trevorin menestyksen tekijät?

6E In pairs, translate the questions in exercise 6D into English.

Phrase hunt

6F Find the following expressions in the text.

1 saada kuulijat nauramaan katketakseen

_____

2 vaikea homma _____

3 sai yhden arvostetuimmista työpaikoista

_____

4 varpaillaan, varuillaan _____

5 sai kauhistuttavan käänteen eräänä yönä

_____

6 tulla sinuiksi asian kanssa _____

7 varasi tälle esiintymisajan Edinburghin taidefestivaaleille

_____

8 sai yleisön repeämään naurusta _____

9 puhuu sujuvasti useaa kieltä _____

10 yleisö osoitti suosiotaan seisoen

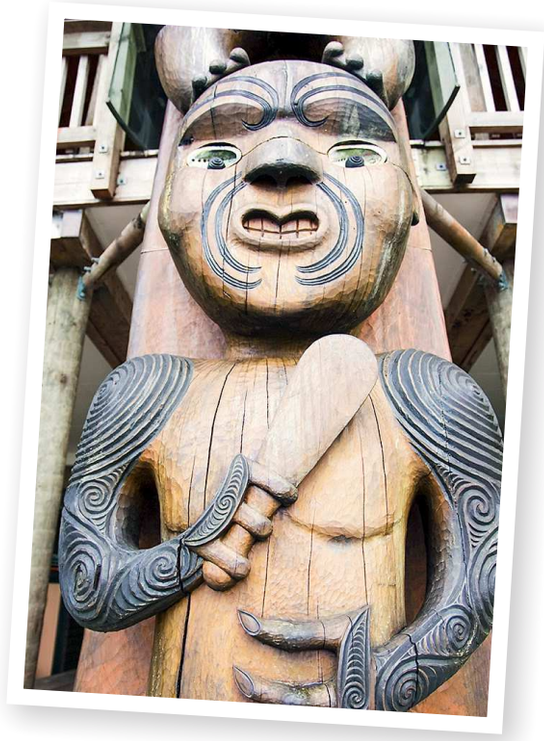
_____

11 irvailla, pilkata _____

12 poliittisesti epäkorrekti _____

6G Fill in the gaps by choosing the correct phrases from exercise 6F. The phrases may need to be changed a little.

New Zealand stand-up



It is impossible to categorise the Maori performer called Maui. Though he has his audience **1** _____ every night, he is not exactly a stand-up comic. Though he receives a **2** _____ whenever he performs, theatre critics mock his style and his unorthodox appearance. Maui says he has **3** _____ the hostile press. "So they don't like my tatts and my braids? Deal with it."

His agent has just **4** _____ at the acclaimed *OzArts* festival. She explains: "It's a **5** _____, trying to describe Maui's work. Is he a clown? A singer? An actor? A trapeze artist? A pianist?

Here we have one of New Zealand's top performers. He **6** _____ every night, yet journalists still don't know what to call him. They don't like it. And they are **7** _____ since they never know when he's going to **8** _____ them on stage."

A member of the Kãi Tahu tribe, Maui is **9** _____ three languages and he has a degree in structural engineering. His material is often **10** _____, but Maui is quick to point out that it is not the Maoris who have a problem with this, but the Pakeha. "Besides, in Maori culture Maui is a trickster," he jokes. "It's in my genes: I'm *supposed* to upset people!"

Pakeha: a non-Maori inhabitant of New Zealand.

INFO BOX

Politically correct

If you are politically correct (PC) you avoid expressions and actions that may exclude or offend a particular group of people.

e.g. You might say police officer instead of policewoman because it doesn't make a difference between policewomen and policemen.

e.g. You might say someone is disabled rather than a cripple, because the latter word is insulting.

Despite these good intentions, the expression "politically correct" is mostly used negatively because

- the pressure to be politically correct stops people from saying what they really think.
- some politically correct expressions are clumsy and absurd.

As a result, there are many joke PC expressions.

e.g. short = vertically challenged
incorrect = alternative answer
failure = non-traditional success
homeless person = residentially flexible individual

Trevor Noah on flying into the UK:

You have one of the most stressful border controls I've ever come into in my life. They ask you so many questions.

At one point I said: "Look man I've given you the paperwork, I've told you why I'm here, why don't you believe me?"

He said: "Well, we can't just believe that you're gonna do what you say you're here to do. I mean, you might do something totally different".

I thought: "Fair enough, that makes sense. I just wish we Africans had thought of that when the British arrived in Africa. That would have served us well."

6H Listen to the story and answer the following questions in English. Take notes while listening.

Dancing with the enemy

Jewish and Palestinian Israelis live side by side, but for years the two communities have been segregated. Now world champion ballroom dancer Pierre Dulaine wants to bring their children together through the medium of dance. Mark Hines, our reporter in Jaffa, takes up the story.

Before listening, study the following words.

segregated eroteltu, eri uskontokuntiin / rotuihin / sukupuoliin tarkoitettu
undaunted lannistumaton
sworn enemy veriviholinen
persevere pysyä lujana, kestää
polish parannella, viimeistellä, kiillottaa

1 What are Pierre Dulaine's links to Jaffa?
2 What kinds of problems did he have in his dance classes in Jaffa?
3 What happened in the end? Why?

6I Open mike.

Now it's your turn to take the microphone. In small groups, go online or write some material of your own. Then memorise your joke or jokes and... the stage is yours! Here are some examples:

Q: Why was six scared of seven?
A: Because seven "ate" nine.

Q: How do you count cows?
A: With a cowculator.

Q: What is Mozart doing right now?
A: Decomposing.

Q: What did the zombie girl say to the zombie boy?
A: "Are you going to kiss me or rot?"

Open mic or **open mike** is a live show where audience members may perform at the microphone. Usually, the performers sign up in advance for a time slot. These events are typically focused on performance arts like poetry and comedy.

6J *How are you?* Listen to the following sketch. What does it make fun of?

6K A Finnish stand-up comedian, Ismo Leikola, has performed several times at the Edinburgh Festival Fringe. He was voted the funniest person in the world in 2014.

Find some of his English performances online (e.g. the Laugh Factory finals) and listen to them.

In pairs, discuss the following questions.

1. How would you describe Ismo Leikola as a performer? What makes him funny?
2. How would you rate Leikola's English skills?
3. Why do you think he performs in English? How does he manage in your opinion?
4. What things does he joke about? Name a few.
5. Find some other stand-up comedians who perform in a second language. Compare them with Leikola.

Ismo Leikola at the Soho Comedy Club.

6L Choose either task A, B or C. Write a text of about 150 words.

A What makes you laugh?
B Tell a funny story or an anecdote about something that has happened to you.
C Write a script for a stand-up comedian.

Topic 7

Sight and sound

7A With your partner, fill in the missing words in the following news items. Use the vocabulary app to help you. Afterwards, listen to the audio to check your answers. Which one of these three reports is false?

Confused cleaner ruins 1 _____ (veistos)

A cleaner in an **2** _____ (taidegalleria) in Germany ruined a piece of **3** _____ (nykytaide) worth $1.1 million when she 'cleaned up' the brown paint on a plastic bucket, which was part of an **4** _____ (installaatio) work by the artist Martin Kippenberger. "It was easier when **5** _____ (kuvanveistäjät) made things out of **6** _____ (marmori). Nowadays you don't know what's real and what's **7** _____ (väärennetty, väärennös)," the embarrassed cleaner said.

Meet the 8 _____ (taidemaalari)**: Brent the chimp**

A **9** _____ (maalaus) by a chimpanzee called Brent won $10,000 for a Chimp Haven sanctuary in Louisiana. Using his tongue instead of a **10** _____ (sivellin), Brent created a delicate **11** _____ (muotoilu) in soft colours. "If we put his **12** _____ (kangas) in an expensive **13** _____ (kehys), and hang it next to some **14** _____ (akvarelli) by human artists, you won't be able to tell the difference," the organiser of the event said. "Brent's work could be part of any **15** _____ (näyttely) of modern art."

Lost and found in Spain

16 _____ (luolamaalaus) is usually associated with **17** _____ (piirrokset) of animals, **18** _____ (seinämaalaukset) showing a hunt, for example. Instead, two teenagers exploring a cave outside Malaga discovered some perfectly preserved works by Pablo Picasso. They found some **19** _____ (muotokuvat) of Picasso's many lovers, some rough **20** _____ (luonnokset) done in **21** _____ (värikynät) and a **22** _____ (asetelma) of some flowers and fruit. There was also a rare **23** _____ (maisemamaalaus), which **24** _____ (kuvata) the area around the cave. Experts have yet to determine whether the works are **25** _____ (väärennökset) or the real thing.

The Young Ladies of Avignon by Pablo Picasso.

7B **Read the following text about a concert in a small mining town in the Namibian desert in the 1920s. The words in bold relate to the field of music and dance. Match the words to the Finnish translations in the box below. Note that there are three extra words in Finnish. Look up translations for those as well.**

Desert music

Out in the open air, the **venue** was not ideal, but the **audience** didn't care. They came from all over to attend the **recitals**, and they would attend all the **concerts** too. The **conductor** was Dutch. The **musicians** came from Berlin and they played **chamber music** that was **composed** by Haydn and Mozart.

The **instruments** were perhaps slightly **out of tune** after the long sea voyage. No matter. The crowd clapped and whistled after each **movement**. Some of them got up and tried a few **steps** of a long-forgotten **waltz**. Sometimes the miners would hum along – not always **in tune** – but with great enthusiasm. When the **sheet music** was blown away by the evening breeze, the **orchestra** just kept playing.

And for a good reason. The men of Kolmanskop had paid for their tickets in diamonds. And though they lived in the Namibian desert, they loved to hear music. So the orchestra would play, and the sound of the familiar **chords** would carry out across the sand dunes.

askeleet _____

epävireessä _____

kamarimusiikki _____

kapellimestari _____

konsertit _____

keikka _____

muusikot _____

nuotilleen _____

nuotit _____

orkesteri _____

soinnut _____

soittimet _____

solistikonsertit _____

sävelkorkeus _____

sävellyksen osa _____

säveltäjä _____

säveltää _____

tapahtumapaikka _____

valssi _____

yleisö _____

Topic 8

Read on

I'm a person who gets better with practice.
Getting older is awesome – because you get more practice.
(Zooey Deschanel, American actress)

8A **Work in pairs. Write a short dialogue using the sentences below in any order, adding some lines of your own to create a mini play. Rehearse the play and act it out to others, or record it and share it.**

- What's that smell?
- Too late!
- I don't believe you.
- I will always be near.
- Go on, open it!
- You should not have come here.

8B **Read the following story, *The Perfect Mark*.**

mark, *n* informal, chiefly AmE. A person who is easily deceived or taken advantage of: "They thought he was an easy mark."

About the author

This story was a finalist for two major crime writing awards in North America.

Melodie Campbell has been a bank manager, marketing director, comedy writer, college instructor, and possibly the worst runway model ever. She has over 200 publications and nine awards, and was a finalist for the Derringer Award (US) and the Arthur Ellis Award (Canada) for this story.

Topic 8

The Perfect Mark

The old lady was almost the perfect mark. Sasha held back an urge to smirk, and instead leaned forward to listen with polite interest.

"Do you like cats, Miss... how do you pronounce that?"

Sasha nearly grimaced, but caught herself. "Oh yes," she said quickly, glancing around the condominium. Nothing in sight but good solid furniture. "Do you have one?"

"Not yet," twittered the old lady. "That's why I need a personal support worker. To help me look after it."

Sasha smiled back. She was confident about getting this job – she'd never missed before. Plain hair, no makeup and conservative clothes... it was easy to fool them. And she charged way less than agencies, as long as they paid upfront in cash. It was good to deal in cash.

As the old lady chattered on about cats, Sasha's eyes strayed around the room. Expensive furniture, lots of figurines, silver candelabra on the sideboard, probably sterling silver within it. No doubt good jewelry in the master bedroom, and lots of cash. Old birds like her tended to distrust bank cards. Sasha relished the anticipation. It wouldn't take her long to find out where the valuables were kept.

"More tea, dear?"

Sasha accepted more tea with a smile. The hands that held the teapot were dotted with brown age spots and the veins stood up in protruding ridges. Sasha had to move the cup deftly as tea came pouring out at an alarming angle.

"Oh dear!" chirped the old lady.
"Is something wrong, Mrs. Mortify?"
"Oh no." She looked embarrassed. "I just need – if you'll excuse me..."
She teetered off the couch and shuffled off to the master bedroom.
Bathroom, Sasha mused dreamily. She sipped her tea, enjoying it, and smiled with pleasure at her good fortune. Chances are the old bird wouldn't bother to check references – they never did. Old people were so naïve.

Sasha leaned back on the loveseat and closed her eyes. It was going to be almost too easy.

Twenty minutes later, Elvira Mortify came out of the bedroom wearing her coat, and shuffled over to the prostrate body of Sasha Sachanska. A twisted smile creased her face.

With surprising deftness, she whisked the gold necklaces off the girl – three of them – as well as the thick gold hoop earrings, gold bracelets and engagement ring. They fit snugly into the inside zippered pocket of her tweed coat.
Scrawny fingers reached for the purse, heading straight for the wallet.

Eight hundred dollars! That should keep us going for quite a while, she mused.
Vet bills were so expensive these days.

The old lady retrieved a satchel from behind the couch, opened it, and took out a tall blue thermos. With great care, she emptied the contents of both teacups, teapot, and creamer into the cavity. Each piece of the tea service fit neatly into prepared pockets. She zipped up the satchel and stood up.

The old lady took a last look around the room. Condominiums were really so convenient. Owners were always going away for weekends.

The girl was still out cold. Chances are, she wouldn't call the police – they never did. Too much pride... so foolish.
And even if she did: one old woman looks pretty much like another.
Young people can't see past the white hair and wrinkles.

Elvira looked down at her victim and shook her head.
Young people were so naïve.

As she turned for the door, Sasha lunged for her ankles.

© Melodie Campbell

mark /mɑːk/ kohde, maalitaulu, merkki, numero, arvosana
urge /ɜːdʒ/ halu; suostutella, painostaa, kehottaa
smirk /smɜːk/ virnistää; virnistys, virne
grimace /grɪ'meɪs, grɪməs/ irvistää; irvistys
glance /glɑːns, glæns/ silmäillä, katsahtaa; vilkaisu
condominium /ˌkɒndə'mɪnɪəm/ huoneisto
twitter /twɪtə/ sirkuttaa, höpöttää; viserrys, laulu
confident /kɒnfɪdnt/ varma, itsevarma
plain /pleɪn/ tavallinen, selvä, yksinkertainen
conservative /kən'sɜːvətɪv/ vanhoillinen, konservatiivinen
charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ laskuttaa, määrätä, syyttää; hyökätä
agency /eɪdʒnsi/ toimisto, virasto
upfront /ˌʌp'frɒnt/ etukäteen, etukäteis-
in cash /ɪn kæʃ/ käteisellä
deal /diːl/ käydä kauppaa; kauppa, sopimus
chatter /tʃætə/ rupatella, jutella
stray /streɪ/ harhailla, karata
figurine /fɪgəriːn, ˌfigjə'riːn/ koriste-esine, figuriini
candelabra /ˌkændə'lɑːbrə, ˌkændə'leɪbrə/ kynttelikkö
sideboard /saɪdbɔːd/ tarjoilupöytä, kaappi
sterling silver /stɜːlɪŋ sɪlvə/ korkeatasoista (täyttä) hopeaa
jewelry /dʒuːəlri/ korut
master bedroom /mɑːstə, mæstə bedrum/ asunnon suurin makuuhuone
tend /tend/ olla tapana, tarjota, huolehtia
distrust /dɪs'trʌst/ epäillä, olla luottamatta; epäluulo
relish /relɪʃ/ herkutella, nautiskella
anticipation /ænˌtɪsɪ'peɪʃn/ innokas odotus, varautuminen, ennakointi
dotted /dɒtɪd/ täpläinen, pilkullinen
vein /veɪn/ suoni, laskimo
protrude /prə'truːd/ pullistua, työntyä, pistää
ridge /rɪdʒ/ harjanne, harja, selkä
deftly /deftli/ näppärästi
alarm /ə'lɑːm/ hälyttää; hälytys
angle /æŋgl/ kulma; olla kulmassa
teeter /tiːtə/ horjua, huojua
shuffle /ʃʌfl/ laahustaa, sekoittaa
muse /mjuːz/ tuumia, haikailla
fortune /fɔːtʃən/ onni, omaisuus, sattuma
references /refərənsɪs/ suositukset
loveseat /lʌvsiːt/ kahdenistuttava sohva
prostrate /prɒstreɪt/ maata pitkällään, maata
twist /twɪst/ vääristellä, kiertää, kiertyä
crease /kriːs/ ryppy, taitos, laskos
whisk off /wɪsk ɒf, ɔːf/ pyyhkäistä, pyyhkiä, vatkata
necklace /neklɪs/ kaulakoru, kaulaketju
hoop /huːp/ rengas, vanne, ympyrä
bracelet /breɪslɪt/ rannekoru, -rengas
engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/ kihlaus
snugly /snʌgli/ sopivasti, mukavasti
zipper /zɪpə/ vetoketju
scrawny /skrɔːni/ laiha, luiseva
purse /pɜːs/ käsilaukku (AmE), lompakko (BrE)
wallet /wɒlɪt/ lompakko
vet /vet/ eläinlääkäri
retrieve /rɪ'triːv/ noutaa, saada/hankkia takaisin; palautus
satchel /sætʃl/ kassi, olkalaukku, reppu
creamer /kriːmə/ kermakko
cavity /kævɪti/ kolo, onkalo
tea service /tiː sɜːvɪs/ teeastiasto, teekalusto
convenient /kən'viːnɪənt/ miellyttävä, kätevä, sopiva, mukava
wrinkle /rɪŋkl/ ryppy
lunge /lʌndʒ/ hyökätä, syöksyä; syöksy, hyökkäys

8C Write your immediate reactions to the story here.

comment 1

comment 2

Compare your comments in groups and discuss them. What part of the story did you find the most interesting, the strangest or the most confusing?

Playing cat and mouse.

STUDY TIP

Reading a fictional text

Texts that give information may be different from fictional texts in a number of ways.

Informative text	Fictional text
Informs	Entertains
States	Suggests
Objective	Subjective
Neutral language	Poetic language

This is why reading fiction usually needs a different approach: reading between the lines. This means looking at what is suggested in the text.

The following examples are taken from the text *The Perfect Mark*.

What is suggested by the surroundings?

e.g. "Nothing in sight but good solid furniture."

→ The good quality furniture suggests the old woman, Elvira, is rich.

What is suggested by a character's appearance?

e.g. "Plain hair, no makeup and conservative clothes ... it was easy to fool them."

→ Sasha has deliberately dressed up in a way that will gain Elvira's trust. She is manipulative, a con woman.

What is suggested by the way a character speaks?

e.g. "Do you like cats, Miss ... how do you pronounce that?"

→ The hesitation makes Elvira seem forgetful or unsure.

What is suggested by the body language?

e.g. "glancing round the condominium"

→ Sasha is looking around for things to steal.

What is suggested by the writer's choice of words?

e.g. When Elvira is speaking the verb "twittered" is used

→ This makes her sound like a bird – something harmless and unthreatening.

8D Answer the questions based on text 8.

1 What did the elderly lady need help with?
2 Sasha was sure she would get the job. Why? Give two reasons.
3 What were Sasha's references like?
4 What had Elvira done to the tea?
5 What happens to Sasha in the end? How about Elvira?
6 Who was the perfect mark?

8E Take a look at the first part of the story (lines 1–28).

1 In what ways does the author give the reader an idea of a helpless old lady? Write down words or sentences that the author uses in creating the character of Elvira.
2 How does the reader become aware of Sasha's intentions? Write down the sentence(s) that reveal Sasha's intentions.

8F The story is filled with surprise elements or twists. List three of them here. Illustrate your points with examples from the story.

First:
Second:
Third:

INFO BOX

Book talk: tricky words

When talking or writing about books the following words often get mixed up.

novel (*romaani*), **novella** (*lyhytromaani*), **short story** (*novelli*)
These are all stories.

- The novel is the longest (50,000+ words).
- The novella is a little shorter (30,000 to 50,000 words).
- The short story is the shortest (1,500 to 30,000 words).

chapter (*luku*), **paragraph** (*kappale*)

- A chapter (luku) is the main division of a book, typically with a number or title or both. e.g. Chapter 1: The Boy Who Lived.
- A chapter is divided into smaller units called paragraphs (*kappaleet*).

title (*teoksen otsikko*), **heading** (*kirjoituksen otsikko*),
headline (*sanomalehden otsikko*)

- A title is the name of a book, composition or other work of art.
- A heading is something you write at the top of your composition or notes. It is not normally connected with art.
- A headline is used at the top of a newspaper story.

8G Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss the following questions.

1 What stereotypes has the author focused on in *The Perfect Mark*?
2 The author subverts the stereotypes, or twists them around. How does she do this?

8H Here are three questions with no clear answer in the text. Choose a question and invent your answer. Write about 50–100 words.

- Why was Elvira alone in the house?
- What did Sasha need money for?
- Where did Elvira live?

8I Imagine that a short film is going to be made of this story. You are the casting director. Go online and find two people that could play Elvira and Sasha. Then write a brief description of your choices for the film director. Explain why these two people would be perfect for the roles.

8J Can you learn to be creative? Creativity is a quality that every artist cherishes. But is it a gift we are born with, or is it a skill that can be learned?

Before listening to a podcast about this subject, study the following words.

impact on vaikuttaa
tricky hankala
a Muse muusa, inspiraation lähde
a bolt isku
block estää
reject hylätä
irrelevant epäoleellinen
stifle tukahduttaa
vivid todentuntuinen
slide liukua
hymn book virsikirja

→

Listen to the podcast about creativity, and choose the correct alternative.

1 The guest Barry Adams
   a) thinks creativity is in one's genes.
   b) thinks most people are not creative.
   c) does not have a traditional view about creativity.

2 According to Barry Adams creativity can be defined
   a) as an artistic skill.
   b) as something that involves an original idea.
   c) as a solution to a complex problem.

3 What is the source of creativity?
   a) higher powers
   b) something practical
   c) It is difficult to say.

4 Are children more creative than adults?
   a) Absolutely, adults are always too self-critical.
   b) Yes, they are naturally more innovative.
   c) Adults can be equally creative if they remain open to ideas.

5 What happens to adults' creative ideas?
   a) They easily get labelled as bad ideas.
   b) They fail.
   c) Other people often condemn them as childish.

6 What idea is true according to what you heard?
   a) One always has to defend one's creative ideas instantly.
   b) One is almost always right in one way or another.
   c) Creative ideas should not be revealed right away.

7 Sleep is connected to creativity
   a) especially in the arts.
   b) when it comes to major innovations.
   c) because then we are more inclined to connect things in a novel way.

8 Making connections
   a) can happen anytime, anywhere.
   b) happens best when one is lying down or dreaming.
   c) is a natural way for scientists to be creative.

UNIT 3

Myth and reality

Topic 9

Heroes and villains

Be your own hero, it's cheaper than a movie ticket.
(Douglas Horton, American clergyman)

9A **Describing a character with similes, or comparisons, is a descriptive tool that writers often use. For example, a hero in a story might be described "as fierce as a tiger".**

Here is a list of famous characters from films and literature. Fill in the gaps with these commonly-used animal comparisons.

A	church mouse	F	fox
B	eel	G	hornet
C	lamb	H	lion
D	mule	I	ox
E	owl	J	pig

Animal similes

1 Gandalf is as wise as an _____
2 Robin Hood is as sly as a _____
3 Percy Jackson is as brave as a _____
4 Tarzan is as strong as an _____
5 Professor Moriarty is as slippery as an _____
6 Montgomery Burns is as greedy as a _____
7 Samwise Gamgee is as stubborn as a _____
8 Quasimodo is as gentle as a _____
9 The Hulk is as mad as a _____
10 Ron Weasley is as poor as a _____

INFO BOX

Figurative language

Figurative language is a more poetic way of communicating. It is used in literature and also in everyday speech. Figurative language can be confusing because the meaning is different to the literal meaning.
e.g. A heartbreaker doesn't really damage your heart. They just make you feel sad.

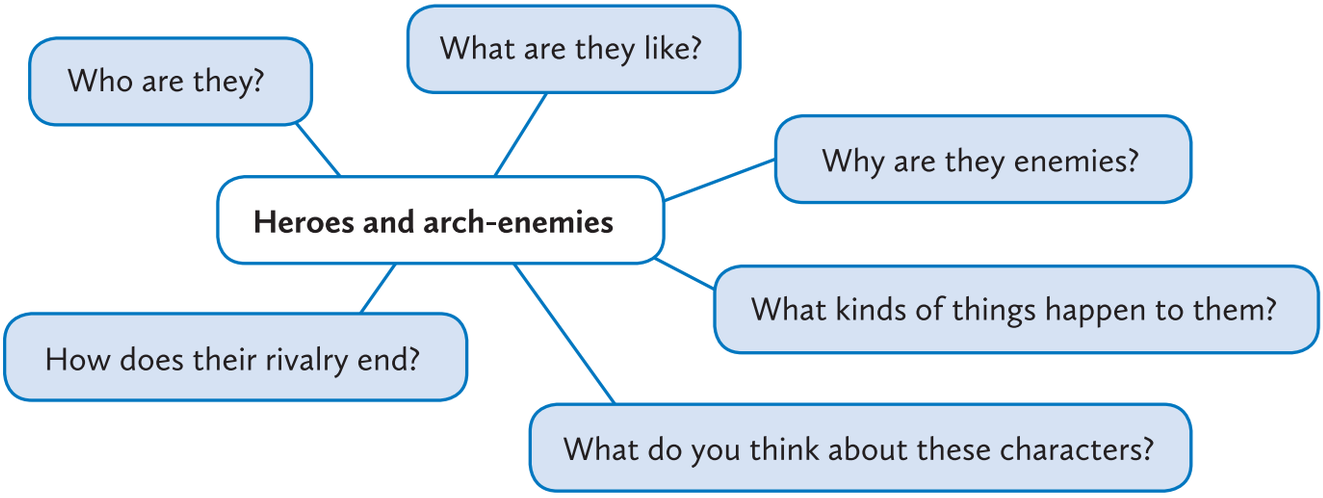
Two common types of figurative language are:

- **A simile** uses the words "like" or "as" to compare one object or idea with another.
  e.g. Liz is as busy as a bee.
- **A metaphor** is like a simile but leaves out "like" or "as".
  e.g. Thanks, Liz. You're an angel.

9B Heroes and their arch-enemies are popular archetypes in literature and films. In literature these main characters are often called the protagonist and the antagonist. Are you familiar with the following characters?

Heroes	Arch-enemy
Luke Skywalker	Darth Vader
Thor	Loki
Optimus Prime	Megatron
Batman	The Joker
Othello	Iago
Bart Simpson	Sideshow Bob
Dr Jekyll	Mr Hyde
Sarah Connor	the Terminator
Simba	Scar
Alice	the Red Queen
Cinderella	the Wicked Stepmother

In small groups, talk about some of the heroes and their arch-enemies. You can use this mindmap to get some ideas.



Personal dictionary

9C **Read text 9. Find the words below in the text and underline them.**

- First, guess the meaning of the words, then look them up in the vocabulary app if necessary.
- Choose 3–5 extra words and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 decisive
2 possess
3 invader
4 pursuit
5 lure
6 uncompromising
7 magician
8 mentor

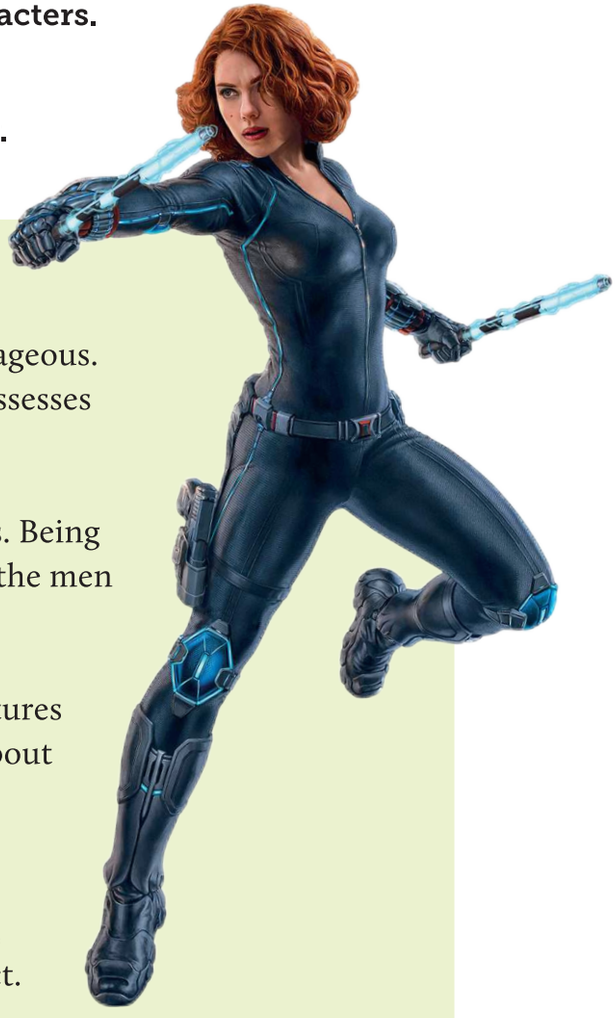
The adventures of Tarzan.

Topic 9 Key text

Everybody needs a hero

Big-budget movies increasingly rely on international filmgoers to recoup their costs. As a result, hero figures who are instantly recognisable across continents and cultures are now in strong demand. This might explain cinema's love affair with the archetype, a fictional character who appears again and again in myths and stories around the world. Archetypes resonate with global audiences, and this makes them excellent choices for heroic characters.

Here are three types of hero archetypes who are hundreds of years old and still going strong today.



The warrior woman

Characteristics: Young, female, decisive and courageous. This fighter is highly independent and possesses a clear sense of purpose.

Skills: Mastery of weapons as well as martial arts. Being a woman, she is often underestimated by the men around her, much to their cost.

Background: She exists in the stories of many cultures including the old Chinese ballad *Mulan* about a warrior princess who fought against Mongol invaders. Meanwhile in the West, the ancient Greeks told tales of fearless female warrior tribes, known as Amazons, who used bows and arrows to deadly effect.

Modern incarnations: *Buffy, the Vampire Slayer*, the eponymous heroine of the American TV series, is a modern version of the warrior woman. She also appears in comic books in the form of the Black Widow, and in the *Game of Thrones* novels as Arya Stark. Katniss Everdeen from the *Hunger Games* trilogy is another incarnation of the warrior woman.

→

The lover

Characteristics: Young, attractive and restless. Usually male, he is a risk-taker with a taste for adventure. He admires beautiful women, but is unable to commit to one person. This also makes him a heartbreaker.

Skills: Charm and self-confidence. He is skilled in the art of seduction. However, his pursuit of women means he can be lured into danger by a femme fatale (another popular archetype).

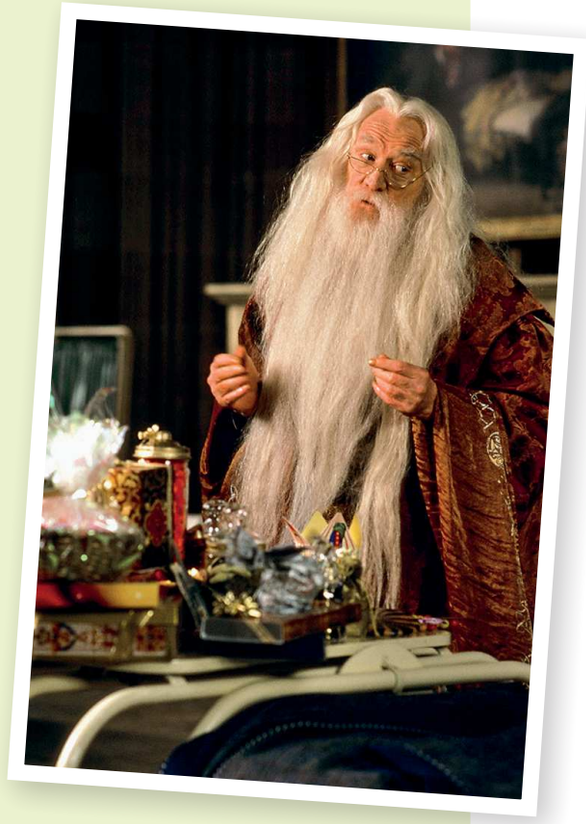
Background: The lover-hero appears in the Finnish epic *Kalevala* as the impulsive Lemminkäinen. In the legend of *King Arthur* he takes the form of the handsome Sir Lancelot. He appears again in eighteenth century Italy, this time as the famous seducer Casanova.

Modern incarnations: The James Bond books and movies show a continuing fascination with the lover-hero archetype. The darker side of this character is embodied in the modern vampire who is deeply attractive to women but also a threat to them.

The mentor

Characteristics: Wise and experienced in the ways of the world. Usually an older man with grey or white hair to signal his sagacity. Good-hearted, but uncompromising in the pursuit of his goals.

Skills: Magical powers and a deep understanding of how the world works. A sage with strong leadership qualities. He also has the patience to guide and mentor a young protégé so they can achieve their full potential.



Background: Like the hero-lover, this wise old man also appears in the *Kalevala* and in the legend of *King Arthur*. In the Finnish epic he takes the form of the powerful Väinämöinen, and in the *King Arthur* story he is Merlin the magician. The shamans in the myths of Northern America and Asia who are in tune with the forces of nature bear a strong resemblance to the mentor archetype.

Modern incarnations: This archetype is embodied in Gandalf from the *Lord of the Rings* novels, and as Dumbledore the kindly headmaster who takes Harry Potter under his wing. *The Star Wars* movies feature not one, but two wise mentors – Obi Wan Kenobi and Yoda who teach Luke Skywalker how to become a Jedi Knight.

Some film critics deplore the use of archetypes in movies. They argue that such characters lack originality, that filmmakers are simply cashing in on ready-made hero figures knowing they will be popular across a range of cultures. On the other hand, maybe we should not be so quick to dismiss them. These archetypes reveal a truth about human beings: despite thousands of years of history, human nature remains surprisingly unchanged.

recoup /rɪ'ku:p/ saada takaisin, hyvittää
instantly /ɪnstəntli/ välittömästi, heti
resonate /rezəneɪt/ saada vastakaikua, vedota johonkin, värähdellä
warrior /wɒrɪə, wɔ:rɪə/ soturi
decisive /dɪ'saɪsɪv/

---

courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/ rohkea
possess /pə'zes/

---

invader /ɪn'veɪdə/

---

fearless /fɪəlɪs/ peloton
eponymous /e'pɒnɪməs/ samanniminen
incarnation /ˌɪnkɑ:r'neɪʃn/ ruumiillistuma
restless /restləs/ levoton
commit to /kə'mɪt tu/ sitoutua
seduction /sɪ'dʌkʃn/ viettely, houkutus
pursuit /pə'sju:t/

---

lure /ljuə/

---

femme fatale /ˌfæm fə'tɑ:l/ kohtalokas nainen
impulsive /ɪm'pʌlsɪv/ hetken mielijohteesta toimiva, äkkipikainen
seducer /si'dju:sə(r)/ viettelijä
sagacity /sæ'gæsəti/ viisaus
uncompromising /ʌn'kɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ/

---

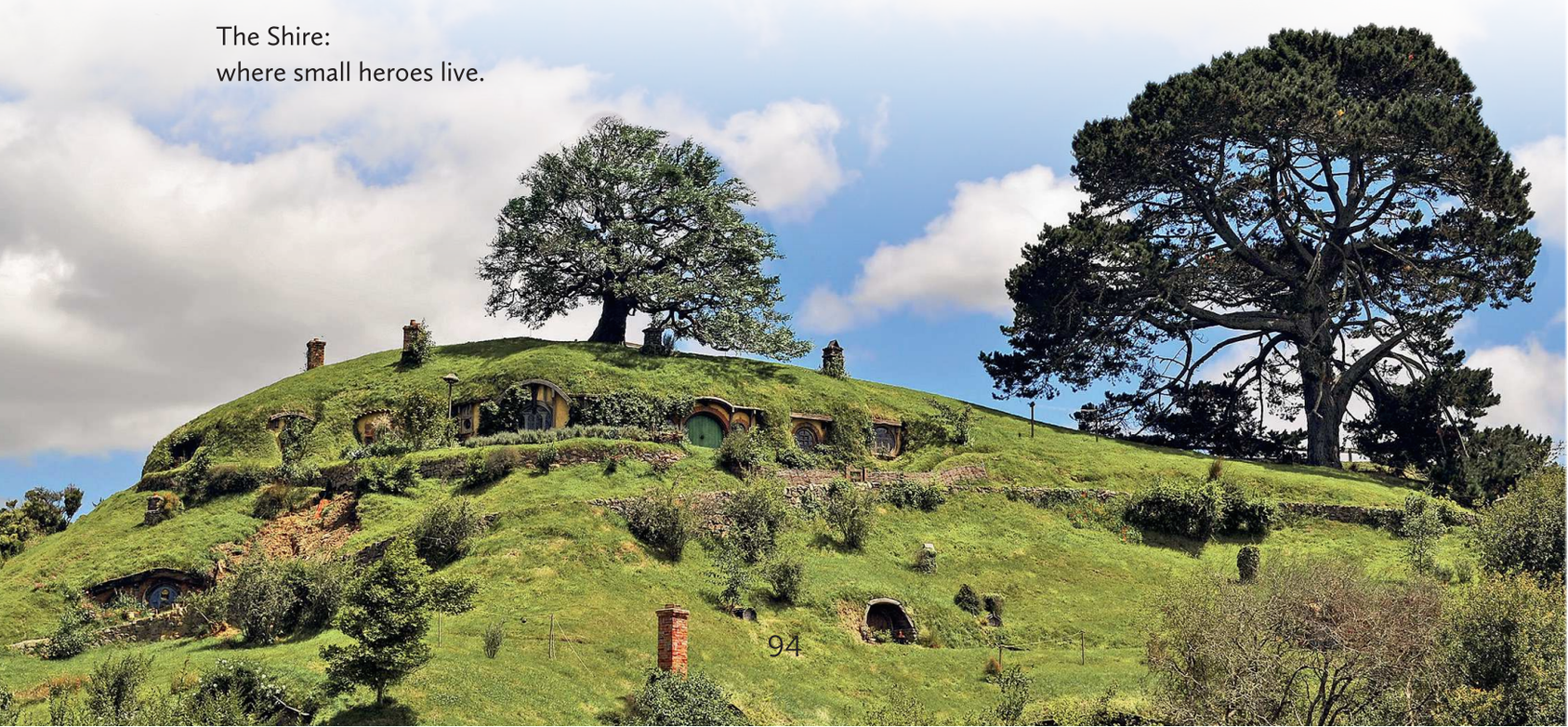
sage /seɪdʒ/ tietäjä, viisas
protégé /prɒtɪʒeɪ, prəutɪʒeɪ/ suojatti
magician /mə'dʒɪʃn/

---

in tune with /ɪn tju:n wɪð/ sopusoinnussa
***bear a resemblance to** /beər ə rɪ'zembləns tu/ muistuttaa jotakuta, olla jonkun näköinen
mentor /mentɔ:, mentər/

---

deplore /dɪ'plɔ:/ valittaa, surkutella
lack /læk/ puuttua, olla vailla; puute, vajaus
cash in on /kæʃ ɪn ɒn/ käyttää hyväkseen, hyötyä jostakin, rahastaa
dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ hylätä, heittää mielestään, erottaa, päästää menemään



The Shire:
where small heroes live.

9D Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences so that they are in keeping with the text.

1	The lover-hero appears again in eighteenth century Italy, _____	A	in strong demand.
2	The ancient Greeks told tales _____	B	with global audiences.
3	The wise old man appears _____	C	in the stories of many cultures, including the Chinese ballad *Mulan*.
4	The warrior woman exists _____	D	with the forces of nature.
5	Hero figures are now _____	E	cashing in on ready-made hero figures.
6	Film critics argue that filmmakers are simply _____	F	this time as the famous seducer Casanova.
7	Shamans are in tune _____	G	of fearless female warrior tribes known as Amazons.
8	Archetypes resonate _____	H	in the *Kalevala* as Väinämöinen.

9E Translate the sentences in exercise 9D into Finnish.

Phrase hunt

9F Find the following expressions in the text.

1 välittömästi tunnistettavissa _____

2 yhä uudelleen _____

3 erittäin itsenäinen _____

4 esiintyy sarjakuvakirjoissa _____

5 ei pysty sitoutumaan _____

6 hyvin houkutteleva naisten mielestä

_____

7 ottaa ... siipiensä suojaan _____

8 ovat vailla omaperäisyyttä _____

9G Choose one of the two alternatives. Underline your choice. All the words and expressions are from exercises 9C and 9F.

My 15 seconds of fame

When I heard that a local marketing agency was looking for extras to **1** **exist / appear** in a new dog biscuit commercial, I **2** **presently / instantly** knew my collie Betsy and I had to apply for the job. And to my delight, they chose us.

We were shooting the commercial on location in a leafy park. An experienced extra called Andy took me **3** **under his wing / under his thumb** and showed me the ropes. You could say he became my **4** **monitor / mentor**. The filming took ages and Betsy and I were asked to walk around the park **5** **never again / again and again**. The film crew were **6** **plenty / highly** motivated, but the director seemed **7** **deeply / lightly** frustrated with his work. I guess he thought that making commercials **8** **lacked / included** the kinds of challenges that shooting films can provide. I actually reminded him of the fact that even David Fincher started his career by directing music videos. Never **9** **understand / underestimate** the power of television!

Betsy and I must have made an impression on the director because we were asked to do more commercials. However, I could not **10** **commit to / admit to** working as an extra on a regular basis. I asked the director to give me a call if he ever needed actors for a remake of *Lassie Come Home*.

9H Choose at least four adjectives from the list that best describe the archetypes below. Look the words up in the vocabulary app if necessary. You do not need to use all the words. Then compare your choices with your partner.

forgiving	valiant	compassionate	dangerous	wicked
nurturing	adventurous	confident	shrewd	charismatic
determined	seductive	original	feisty	kind

the warrior woman _____

the lover _____

the mentor _____

9I **Work in small groups. Discuss some of the following questions in English.**

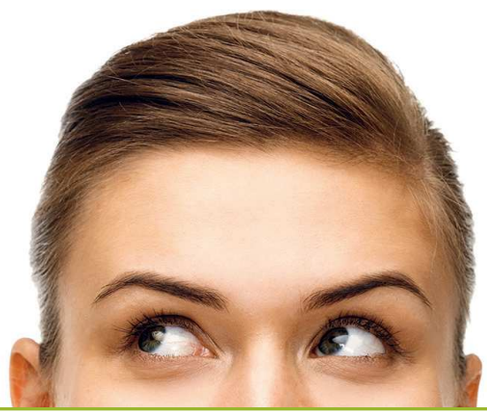
1 How often do you go to see a film in the cinema? What was the last film you have seen?
2 Do you prefer to watch movies in the cinema, or at home? Why?
3 Do you like to watch movies alone, or with somebody? Give reasons for your answer.
4 People complain that too many movies are remakes and sequels. Do you think this is a problem? Why? Why not?
5 Is there a lack of interesting roles for women in movies?
6 Do you think people in the film industry get too much money for what they do?
7 If you were to work in the film industry, what kind of job would you like to do?
8 It is claimed that streaming movies is killing the movie industry. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
9 Do you think movie theatres will eventually disappear altogether? Why? Why not?
10 "CGI (computer generated imagery) is killing action movies, because you can't believe in the scenes any more." To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

HOW TO

How to express your opinion

We often have to give our opinion to friends or classmates. Here are some phrases you can use when expressing your opinion.

In my opinion...
To my mind...
My view / opinion / belief is...
It seems to me that...
Personally, I think...
I'd say...
If you ask me...
I reckon...
As far as I'm concerned...
I feel...



9J **Work in pairs or small groups. Choose one or two of the following archetypes and look for information about them on the internet.**

Find out where these archetypes appeared in the past, and how they are portrayed today. Then give a short talk about your topic to your partner or group members.

The good girl	The orphan	The joker or trickster
The rebel	The kind mother	The ruler or boss
The innocent	The wicked stepmother	The wanderer

9K **Choose either task A or B. Write a composition of at least 150 words.**

A Choose a blockbuster action film that you have seen and explain why it appeals to so many people.
B Choose a film / novel / TV series and discuss the archetypes that appear in it.

9L **In the following interview scriptwriter Michael Kray talks about the importance of sidekicks in novels and films. Listen to the interview and answer the questions according to what you hear in the text.**

Second-class heroes

1 Why is the sidekick an important part of stories?
   a) Their friendship helps the main character to survive.
   b) They provide the reader with information about the main character.
   c) They are an essential part of the plot.

2 What is another role that sidekicks have?
   a) They help the main character.
   b) They relieve stress.
   c) They make the audience laugh.

3 What are important characteristics of sidekicks?
   a) They must be quick-witted and humorous.
   b) They must be lovable and funny.
   c) They must be ordinary and dull.

When Robin grows up, he wants to be Batman.

Topic 10

Slenderman

Monsters are real, and ghosts are real, too.
They live inside us, and sometimes they win.
(Stephen King, American horror writer)

The Groke

10A Find out which fictional horror character matches your own character best! Choose *Yes* or *No* and follow the instructions to a surprising discovery.

Horror story quiz

1 Do you like to read horror stories?
- **Yes** Go to 3
- **No** Go to 2

2 Do you like to watch horror films?
- **No** Go to 5
- **Yes** Go to 4

3 As a child, were you afraid of The Groke in the Moomin stories?
- **Yes** Go to 6
- **No** Go to 7

4 Do you think the Swiss Alps could be a place for a horror story?
- **No** Go to 9
- **Yes** Go to 8

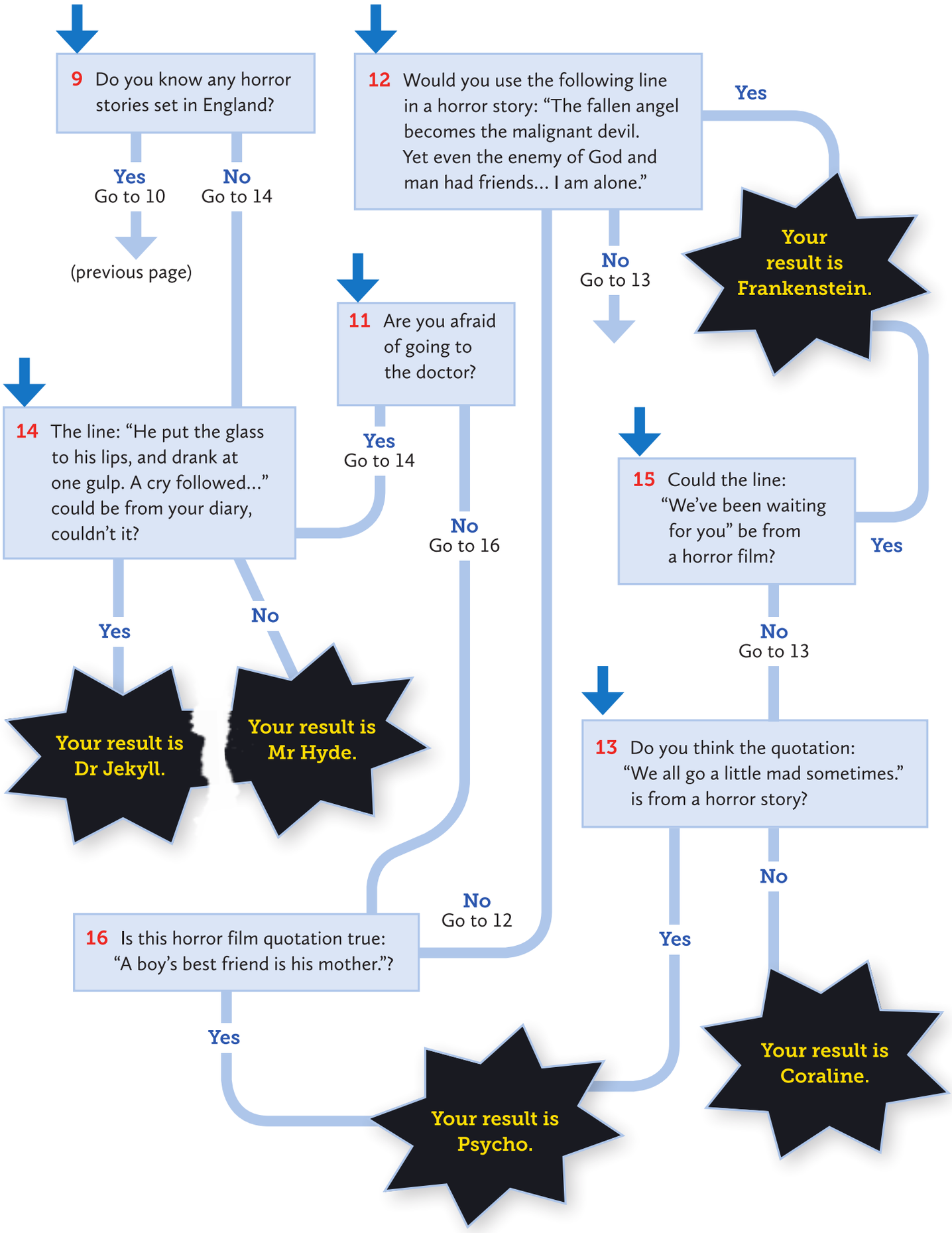
5 Do you think physically beautiful characters can be scary?
- **No** Go to 11
- **Yes** Go to 10

6 Would you be frightened if you saw somebody disappear before your eyes?
- **Yes** Go to 10
- **No** Go to 9

7 Do you like classic horror stories set in the 19th century?
- **Yes** Go to 12
- **No** Go to 13

8 Is a faceless character frightening?
- **Yes** Go to 13
- **No** Go to 14

10 Are there any good 21st-century horror stories?
- **Yes** Go to 15
- **No** Go to 12


9 Do you know any horror stories set in England?
Yes
Go to 10
No
Go to 14
(previous page)
12 Would you use the following line in a horror story: "The fallen angel becomes the malignant devil. Yet even the enemy of God and man had friends... I am alone."
Yes
No
Go to 13
Your result is Frankenstein.
11 Are you afraid of going to the doctor?
Yes
Go to 14
No
Go to 16
14 The line: "He put the glass to his lips, and drank at one gulp. A cry followed..." could be from your diary, couldn't it?
Yes
No
Your result is Dr Jekyll.
Your result is Mr Hyde.
15 Could the line: "We've been waiting for you" be from a horror film?
Yes
No
Go to 13
13 Do you think the quotation: "We all go a little mad sometimes." is from a horror story?
Yes
No
Your result is Coraline.
16 Is this horror film quotation true: "A boy's best friend is his mother."?
No
Go to 12
Yes
Your result is Psycho.

Personal dictionary

10B **Read text 10. Find the words below in the text and underline them.**

- First, guess the meaning of the words, then look them up in the vocabulary app if necessary and write them down on p. 104.
- Choose 3–5 extra words or phrases and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 cast
2 fictional
3 villain
4 loiter
5 limelight
6 abandoned
7 contributor
8 footage
9 menace
10 bogeyman

The house on the hill.

Topic 10 Key text

Slenderman
The monster from the internet

Every generation creates its own monsters. Folktales from the distant past are populated by witches and werewolves that prowl the forest. Then, as cities spread and the forests thinned, a new cast of fictional villains arrived to take their place: mysterious hitchhikers loitering by the roadside or murderous intruders slipping into suburban homes. Now, in the age of the internet, another monster has stepped into the limelight: Slenderman.

Man in black

Slenderman is a tall, thin figure with a blank face who lurks in places where few people go – abandoned buildings, deep woods, a playground with a rickety steel jungle gym. Dressed in a black suit, he stands eight feet tall and is able to stretch or shorten his arms at will. Sometimes he is portrayed with octopus-like tentacles sprouting from his back.

A star is born

Unlike many mythical characters, the origins of Slenderman can be precisely dated. He was born on 8 June 2009 when a competition on the web forum *Something Awful* invited contributors to invent a modern myth that would terrify people. One contributor, Eric Knudsen, using the pseudonym Victor Surge, responded by posting two faked black-and-white photographs that seemed to show a tall, sinister figure loitering behind groups of children. Knudsen then added text suggesting that 14 young people and the photographer had gone missing shortly after the picture had been taken.

The creativity of crowds

The post caught the imagination of other forum users who began creating their own stories about this faceless spectre. These quickly spread to other sites and soon Slenderman was appearing in fan art, horror stories, videos, video games and other media all over the web. One of his most popular outings was in the web series *MarbleHornets* which is posted on YouTube. These fake documentaries tell the story of a student haunted by Slenderman using supposedly found footage.

Electronic terror

Slenderman is digital demon, a product of electronic media. From the very beginning he was intended as an internet meme – an idea that would spread virally across the web. Even his menace belongs to the computer age. He does not murder or eat his victims like the bogeymen who have come before him. When Slenderman attacks, all the viewer sees is a cloud of electronic snow.

Tragedy strikes

Five years later, the Slenderman story took a disturbing turn. On 31 May 2014 two 12-year-old girls in Wisconsin stabbed a third girl nearly to death. They claimed the attack was intended as a sacrifice to Slenderman. The girls believed he would appear to them if they killed in his name. The attempted murder sent shock waves through communities both online and offline, and prompted Knudsen to issue a statement offering condolences to the families involved. He was "deeply saddened" by what had happened, but insisted it was not "the fault of Slenderman or horror writing in general that this happened".

A need for horror

A simple truth about human beings is that we enjoy being scared. Fear makes us fully alive, conscious, and in the moment. When we are frightened we are no longer preoccupied with dull, daily routines. In an age where many young people sit at their computers in the comfort and safety of their bedrooms, a digital horror like Slenderman may be a welcome visitor. A monster for our times.

folktale /fəukteɪl/ kansantarina
distant /dɪstənt/ kaukainen
past /pɑːst, pæst/ menneisyys
populate /pɒpjuleɪt/ asuttaa
witch /wɪtʃ/ noita
werewolf, werewolves /weəwulf, weəwulvz/ ihmissusi, ihmissudet
prowl /praul/ hiiviskellä, vaaniskella, kuljeksia, kierrellä
***spread, spread, spread** /spred, spred, spred/ levitä, levittää, levittäytyä
thin /θɪn/ ohentua; ohut
cast /kɑːst, kæst/

---

fictional /fɪkʃənl/

---

villain /vɪlən/

---

hitchhiker /hɪtʃhaɪkə/ liftari
loiter /lɔɪtə/

---

intruder /ɪn'truːdə/ tunkeutuja
suburban /sə'bɜːbən/ esikaupunki
limelight /laɪmlaɪt/

---

blank /blæŋk/ tyhjä, ilmeetön
lurk /lɜːk/ olla väijyksissä, piilotella, väijyä, vaania
abandoned /ə'bændənd/

---

rickety /rɪkəti/ ränsistynyt, huojuva, hutera
steel /stiːl/ teräs
jungle gym /dʒʌŋgl dʒɪm/ kiipeilyteline
portray /pɔː'treɪ/ kuvata; muotokuva
octopus-like /ɒktəpəslaɪk/ mustekalamainen
tentacle /tentəkl/ lonkero
sprout /spraut/ alkaa kasvaa, tulla esiin, itää; itu, verso
origin /ɒrɪdʒɪn/ alkuperä, alku, synty
contributor /kən'trɪbjutə/

---

invent /ɪn'vent/ keksiä
terrify /terɪfaɪ/ kauhistuttaa, pelottaa, pelästyttää
pseudonym /sjuːdənɪm/ nimimerkki, salanimi
respond /rɪ'spɒnd/ vastata
sinister /sɪnɪstə/ synkkä, uhkaava, pahaenteinen
imagination /ɪˌmædʒɪ'neɪʃn/ mielikuvitus
spectre /spektə/ aave, kummitus, haamu
outing /autɪŋ/ esiintyminen, (huvi)retki
haunt /hɔːnt/ kummitella, kiusata, vaivata, ahdistaa
supposedly /sə'pəuzɪdli/ oletettavasti
footage /futɪdʒ/

---

demon /diːmən/ demoni, paha henki, riivaaja
meme /miːm/ meemi, internet-ilmiö
virally /vaɪrəli/ viruksen lailla
menace /menɪs/

---

bogeyman, bogeymen /bəugɪmæn, bəugɪmen/
boogeyman (AmE) /buːgɪmæn/

***strike, struck, struck** /straɪk, strʌk, strʌk/ iskeä, hyökätä, lyödä
viewer /vjuːə/ katsoja
***take a turn** /teɪk ə tɜːn/ saada käänne
stab /stæb/ puukottaa, pistää, iskeä
attack /ə'tæk/ hyökkäys
intend /ɪn'tend/ tarkoittaa, aikoa
sacrifice /sækrɪfaɪs/ uhri, uhrilahja, uhraus
attempted murder /ə'temptɪd mɜːdə/ murhayritys
community /kə'mjuːnɪti/ yhteisö
prompt /prɒmpt/ ajaa tekemään, antaa sysäys; reipas, viivyttelemätön
issue /ɪʃuː, ɪsjuː/ julkaista, osoittaa jllkn; asia, juttu, irtonumero
condolence /kən'dəuləns/ surunvalittelu
***be saddened** /biː sædnd/ surettaa
insist /ɪn'sɪst/ väittää, pitää kiinni
fault /fɔːlt/ vika, syy, virhe
conscious /kɒnʃəs/ tietoinen, ajatteleva
preoccupied /prɪ'ɒkjupaɪd/ syventynyt, mietteissään
dull /dʌl/ tylsä, yksitoikkoinen, ikävä

10C **Study text 10. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones so that they are in keeping with the text.**

		True	False
1	Slenderman is a mysterious hitchhiker appearing from the deep forest.		
2	Slenderman suddenly arrives in dark crowded places and scares people.		
3	Black-and-white photographs can be used to create a terrifying atmosphere.		
4	In a fake documentary two young girls were really violent because Slenderman had asked them to commit a crime.		
5	The Slenderman author did not feel sorry about the violent attack of the young girls.		
6	We feel conscious of the here and now when we are scared.		
7	The writer suggests that we need horror to make our lives less boring.		
8	The overall idea of the text is that monsters through the ages are all vaguely similar.		

Lost in a nightmare.

Phrase hunt

10D **Find the following expressions in the text.**

1 kaukaisesta menneisyydestä _____

2 internetin aikakaudella _____

3 paikoissa, jonne vain harvat ihmiset menevät

_____

4 halutessaan _____

5 hänet kuvataan _____

6 vangitsi mielikuvituksen _____

7 eräs hänen suosituimmista esiintymisistään

_____

8 tarina sai järkyttävän käänteen _____

9 järkytti _____

10 istua tietokoneella _____

10E **Dictation. In pairs, decide which one of you is A and B. Cover the other half of the grid. Take turns reading your sentences to your partner who will write them down. Check the spelling and translate them into Finnish.**

	A	B
1	In the distant past, witches and werewolves prowled the forest.	In the age of suburbia, these villains became murderous intruders who sneaked into people's homes.
2	A thin figure with a blank face lurks in places where few people go.	He is often portrayed with octopus-like tentacles because he can stretch his arms at will.
3	Other forum users began creating their own stories about this faceless spectre.	One of his most popular outings was in a web series on YouTube.
4	Fear makes human beings feel more alive and that is why we enjoy being scared.	A digital monster is a welcome distraction that takes us away from our dull daily routines.

10F Complete the story with the words and phrases that appear in the text.

portrayed	loiters	the distant past	the age of	footage
few people	villain	disturbing turn	caught the imagination	

No more Mr Nice Guy: a brief history of clowns

Clowns have a long history. In **1** _____ they performed for Egyptian pharaohs and Roman emperors. Then, in **2** _____ silent movies, the figure of the clown was memorably **3** _____ by Charlie Chaplin who brought laughter to cinema audiences all over the world. Recently, the clown persona has taken a more **4** _____ _____. In horror films he is no longer a lovable figure of fun, but a frightening **5** _____. YouTube **6** _____ of scary clown pranks has added to the image of the clown as a sinister character. The clips show a grinning clown who **7** _____ in dark places where there are **8** _____ about – midnight parks and underground parking garages. He then terrifies anyone unlucky enough to pass by. Clowns, whose funny antics once **9** _____ of people everywhere, are now seen as horror characters like vampires, ghouls and werewolves.

10G Horror stories. The following role plays introduce different views of horror stories.

- In pairs, decide which one of you is A and B.
- Start the role plays using the opening line. Can you keep the conversation going for a full two minutes?
- After two minutes, stop the role play and move on to the next one.

Role plays

Slenderman?

A: You are a very rational person. You believe only what can be scientifically proven.

B: Your imagination is very lively. Last night on your way home you took a shortcut. You think you saw a tall, faceless figure following you that suddenly disappeared.

Opening line
B: A strange thing happened to me last night.

Competition

A: You are attending a course on creative writing and would like to contribute to the web forum *Absolutely Horrifying*. They have a competition for horror story writers. Your friend is famous for their good imagination and you would like some help from them.

B: You are planning to take part in the horror story competition on a web forum. Your imagination is very lively and you think you have a very good chance of winning.

Opening line
A: I was wondering if you could help. You see, there's this competition online.

Classic horror story

A: You have just read the old classic *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. Now you would like to see the black and white film with B. It's a silent movie released in 1920.

B: You like reading romantic novels and especially watching new film adaptations.

Opening line
A: I've downloaded the 1920 version of *Jekyll and Hyde*. I was thinking we could watch it this evening.

A night at the movies

A: You went to the cinema last night to see a horror film because your friend talked you into it. You had terrible nightmares all night long and didn't sleep a wink.

B: You talked your friend into seeing a horror movie last night. Good thing you did because it was one of the best you've seen in ages. You're still thinking about it this morning.

Opening line
B: Great film, wasn't it?

10H You are going to hear about an urban legend. Before listening, take a look at the following words.

Urban legend

condo huoneisto
drain viemäri
drawer (veto)laatikko
cupboard kaappi
spook säikäyttää
sneak hiippailla, piileskellä
surveillance valvonta

An urban legend is a mysterious, scary or funny story that supposedly happened to a real person. The story is spread by people telling it to one another or via the internet.

Listen to the following urban legend about a mysterious intruder. Then answer the questions.

1 The student felt he was not alone in his condo. What aroused his suspicion? Name at least two things.
2 How did the student try to find out if someone was in his flat?
3 What happened when he watched the video?
4 What was the explanation for the intruder?
5 What makes the story scary?
6 Could this happen in Finland? Why? / Why not?

10I Choose either task A or B. Write about 150 words or more.

A Write a horror story. When planning it, take the following points into consideration.
- What is the reader afraid of? What are you afraid of?
- What is the setting? Traditional settings include forests, homes, graveyards, ruined buildings.
- Add some elements of surprise and suspense.

B Do you enjoy horror stories? Why? Why not?
Why do so many people like stories of this type?
Do you know anybody who hates horror stories?

Topic 11

Stories, written and performed

Film vocabulary

11A **Read the following film reviews with your partner. After reading them, go back to the underlined words and try to guess their meaning in Finnish. Check the words using the vocabulary app.**

Young critics' reviews for the dystopian movie *Maxine Madz*.

Movie buzz

The premiere of *Maxine Madz* on 22 July stunned the audience with its in-your-face speed and action. The special effects (and yes, the 3-D ticket is worth the price) are amazing, but it's the real-world stunts that really impressed me. Director Joel Rost goes back to basics with this action-packed sequel to the *Mad Max* trilogy, also set in the Australian outback.
Linda Burns, Ohio.

You have been warned: it's coming to a screen near you! Book tickets now! With a star-studded cast, everybody knew *Maxine* would be a box office hit. The lead role, however, is played by the unknown American actress, Ula deBrown. The Scottish actor Gerard Butler only has a minor role (this is a mostly female cast), but he very nearly steals the show as Maxine's sidekick, the knife-throwing Rob.
#King98H, Halifax.

I have mixed feelings about this film. The supporting actors are good, the script is surprisingly well-written for an action film, the set is realistic, but really, what made the producers decide to dub the voices of the Aboriginal actors? Subtitles would have worked much better here.
Rose Nicks, Louisville.

I'm not really into action movies, but the soundtrack of *Maxine* was one long adrenaline rush. Good stuff. Deserves an Oscar.
Barry Young, Detroit.

Theatre vocabulary

11B **Choose the alternative that best fits the story. Underline your choice, then listen to the recording and check your answers.**

When I was a student my flatmate was studying **1** **drama** / **performance**. He invited me to a **2** **practice** / **dress rehearsal** once. He was on **3** **stage** / **theatre** for about a minute, in the final **4** **drama** / **scene** of some never-ending Shakespearean **5** **tragedy** / **sadness**. It was as boring as watching paint dry. He only had about two **6** **lines** / **acts**, the poor thing, but he had **7** **copied** / **rehearsed** those in front of the mirror for hours on end.

We lost touch after graduation. Then, one evening I was at the **8** **theatre** / **play** for the first night of a well-reviewed **9** **comedy** / **comic**, and there he was – in the seat behind mine. We agreed to meet again during the **10** **half-time** / **interval**, after the second **11** **act** / **performance**. "So," I asked him after a while, "been to any **12** **auditions** / **tryouts** lately?" He just smiled and said that he had given up acting. I said that it was probably just as well. We both laughed a little and returned to our seats. At the end of the **13** **theatre** / **play**, the **14** **author** / **playwright** was called to the stage. And there was my friend! He got a **15** **standing ovation** / **standing applause**. I felt like an idiot for not recognising his name in the programme. He was a big name in the theatre by then.

Come, let me clutch thee! *Macbeth*

Vocabulary for literature

11C **Fill in the gaps using the Finnish clues. Use the vocabulary app to check your answers.**

Children's **1** _____ (kirjallisuus) in Britain has a long history, and many of the **2** _____ (tarinat) are woven into the culture of English-speaking countries. Are the following statements about classic books for children true or false?

	true	false
Enid Blyton was perhaps not a **3** _____ (kirjallinen, kirjallisuus-) genius, but she knew how to write **4** _____ (menestyskirjat). More than 600 million of her books have been sold, most of them **5** _____ (julkaistu) in **6** _____ (kovakantinen kirja).	☐	☐
The **7** _____ (kirjailija) of *Alice in Wonderland* was a mathematics teacher at Oxford University.	☐	☐
Almost all the dialogue in the **8** _____ (romaani) *Watership Down* is spoken by rabbits.	☐	☐
Peter Pan is an **9** _____ (omaelämäkerta), written by the famous Scottish doctor, Peter Pan.	☐	☐
The *Just So Stories* is a collection of **10** _____ (novellit) about animals, written by Rudyard Kipling.	☐	☐
Wendy and Tinkerbell are wizards in a **11** _____ (satu) set in a boarding school.	☐	☐
The **12** _____ (tapahtumapaikka) for *Mary Poppins*, a book about an English nanny, is mainly the streets of London.	☐	☐

	true	false
The Harry Potter series is actually a **13** _____ (elämäkerta) of author J.K. Rowling's life.	☐	☐
Philip Pullman's **14** _____ (koukuttava kirja), *The Golden Compass*, is also available in **15** _____ (pokkari).	☐	☐
Winnie-the-Pooh is a **16** _____ (lastenloru) by an unknown author.	☐	☐
Flopsy, Mopsy and Peter are **17** _____ (henkilöhahmot) in a work of **18** _____ (tietokirjallisuus) by Beatrix Potter.	☐	☐
There are many surprising **19** _____ (juonenkäänteet) in the rather complicated **20** _____ (juoni) of the adventure story *Treasure Island*.	☐	☐

Topic 12

Read on

Heh Heh Heh! Lisa! Vampires are make-believe, just like elves and gremlins and eskimos!

(Homer, speaking to Lisa in 'The Simpsons')

12A **Stories about vampires have been around for hundreds of years, and lately the genre has been more popular than ever before. How much do you know about vampires, past and present? Try to complete the exercise below. Check online if you need help. The first one has been done for you.**

1 When he goes out in the sun, this vampire shines like a diamond.
2 The author of the classic novel *Dracula*.
3 The place where Count Dracula had his castle.
4 Tall and blond, this vampire was originally a Viking.
5 In this place, vampires can move about in daylight.
6 In this place, the vampires live like normal citizens.
7 A countess, born in the 16th century, accused of killing hundreds of young girls.
8 A cruel nobleman, born in 1431, on whom the character of Dracula is based.
9 The schoolgirl who falls in love with a vampire.
10 The waitress who falls in love with a vampire.
11 The author of the *Twilight* series.

A Bram Stoker
B Elizabeth Báthory
C Bon Temps, Louisiana
D Vlad III
E Transylvania
F Forks, Washington
G Sookie Stackhouse
H Eric
I Stephenie Meyer
J Bella Swan
K Edward Cullen

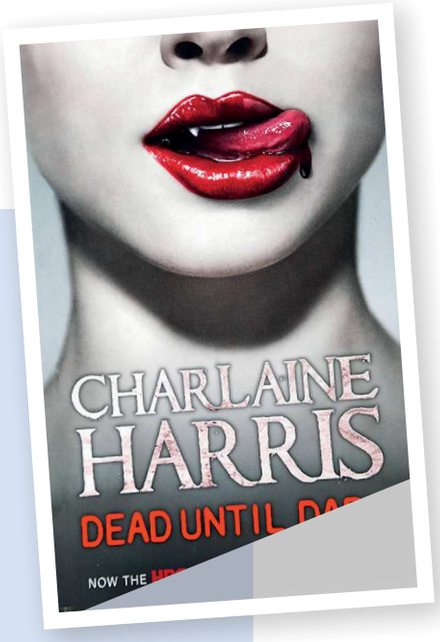
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
k										

12B **The original, real vampires?**

Despite 600-year-old legends, vampires are probably fictional creatures. However, we have historical rumours of two people who behaved so cruelly, some historians claim they were the inspiration behind many modern vampire stories. In pairs, do a quick internet search and find out three facts about the people mentioned in statements 7 and 8.

Topic 12

Dead until Dark



Information about the author of *Dead until Dark*

Bestselling author Charlaine Harris writes both mystery and fantasy. She lives in a small town in southern Arkansas with her family. Her award-winning novel *Dead until dark* is the first in the *Southern Vampire* series, featuring the waitress Sookie Stackhouse, and was made into a popular TV series called *True Blood*.

Sookie Stackhouse is a waitress in small-town Louisiana. She has what she calls a 'disability'. She can read minds. Unfortunately, this means that it is rather difficult for her to get a date. And then along comes Bill, tall, dark and handsome. Sookie discovers that she cannot read his mind, which makes him exactly the kind of guy she's been waiting for all her life.

• • •

I'd been waiting for the vampire for years when he walked into the bar.

Ever since vampires came out of the coffin (as they laughingly put it) two years ago, I'd hoped one would come to Bon Temps. We had all the other minorities in our little town – why not the newest, the legally recognized undead? But rural northern Louisiana wasn't too tempting to vampires, apparently; on the other hand, New Orleans was a real center for them – the whole Anne Rice thing, right? It's not that long a drive from Bon Temps to New Orleans, and everyone who came into the bar said that if you threw a rock on a street corner you'd hit one. Though you better not.

But I was waiting for my own vampire. →

• • •

He seemed lost in thought, and I had a chance to give him a good once-over before he looked up. He was a little under six feet, I estimated. He had thick brown hair, combed straight back and brushing his collar, and his long sideburns seemed curiously old-fashioned. He was pale, of course; hey, he was dead, if you believed the old tales. The politically correct theory, the one the vamps themselves publicly backed, had it that this guy was the victim of a virus that left him apparently dead for a couple of days and thereafter allergic to sunlight, silver, and garlic. The details depended on which newspaper you read. They were all full of vampire stuff these days.

• • •

Sookie and Bill start dating. One evening, Bill takes Sookie to Fangtasia, the only vampire bar in the area.

I was carded at the door by a vampire. Of course, she recognized Bill as one of her own kind and acknowledged him with a cool nod, but she scanned me intently. Chalky pale, as all Caucasian vampires are, she was eerily striking in her long black dress with its trailing sleeves. I wondered if the overdone "vampire" look was her own inclination, or if she'd just adopted it because the human patrons thought it appropriate.

"I haven't been carded in years," I said, fishing in my red purse for my driver's license. We were standing in a little boxy entrance hall.

"I can no longer tell human ages, and we must be very careful we serve no minors. In any capacity," she said with what was probably meant to be a genial smile. She cast a sideways look at Bill, her eyes flicking up and down him with an offensive interest. Offensive to me, at least.

"I haven't seen you in a few months," she said to him, her voice as cool and sweet as his could be.

"I'm mainstreaming," he explained, and she nodded.

"What were you telling her?" I whispered as we walked down the short hall and through the red double doors into the main room.

"That I'm trying to live among humans."

I wanted to hear more, but then I got my first comprehensive look at Fangtasia's interior. Everything was in gray, black, and red. The walls were lined with framed pictures of every movie vampire who had shown fangs on the silver screen (–) from the famous to the obscure. The lighting was dim, of course, nothing unusual about that; what was unusual was the clientele. And the posted signs.

The bar was full. The human clients were divided among vampire groupies and tourists. The groupies /.../ were dressed in their best finery. It ranged from the traditional capes and tuxes for the men to many Morticia Adams ripoffs among the females. Some of the groupies were wearing false fangs, some had painted trickles of blood from the corners of their mouths or puncture marks on their necks. They were extraordinary, and extraordinarily pathetic.

The tourists looked like tourists anywhere, maybe more adventurous than most. But to enter into the spirit of the bar, they were nearly all dressed in black like the groupies. Maybe it was part of the tour package? "Bring some black for your exciting visit to a real vampire bar! Follow the rules, and you'll be fine, catching a glimpse of this exotic underworld."

Strewn among this human assortment, like real jewels in a bin of rhinestones, were the vampires, perhaps fifteen of them. They mostly favoured dark clothes too.

I stood in the middle of the floor, looking around me with interest and amazement and some distaste, and Bill whispered, "You look like a white candle in a coal mine."

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waitress /weɪtrɪs/ tarjoilija
disability /ˌdɪsə'bɪlɪtɪ/ heikkous, vamma, invaliditeetti
***read minds** /riːd maɪndz/ lukea ajatuksia
coffin /kɒfɪn/ ruumisarkku
minority /maɪ'nɒrɪti/ vähemmistö
legally recognized /liːgəli rekəgnaɪzd/ laillisesti tunnustettu
undead /ʌnded/ elävä kuollut
tempting /temptɪŋ/ houkutteleva
once-over /wʌnsəuvə/ silmäys, tutkiskelu, tarkastelu
estimate /estɪmeɪt/ arvioida
collar /kɒlə/ kaulus
sideburns /saɪdbɜːns/ pulisongit
curiously /kjuərɪəsli/ omituisen, kummallisen, omituisesti, kummallisesti, mielenkiintoisesti
publicly /pʌblɪkli/ julkisesti, avoimesti
back /bæk/ kannattaa, tukea; selkä, tuki
***be carded** /biː kɑːdɪd/ kysyä henkilöllisyystodistus
acknowledge /ə'knɒlɪdʒ/ vastata (tervehdykseen), hyväksyä, tunnustaa, antaa tunnustusta, kiittää
nod /nɒd/ nyökkäys, hyväksyntä; nyökätä
scan /skæn/ tutkia (pala palalta), silmäillä, skannata
intently /ɪn'tentli/ tarkkaavaisesti
chalky /tʃɒːki/ liidunvalkoinen, liitumainen
Caucasian /kɔː'keɪziən/ kaukasialainen, syntyperältään eurooppalainen
eerily /ɪərili/ kolkosti, aavemaisesti
trailing sleeves /treɪlɪŋ sliːvs/ trumpettihihat
***overdo, overdid, overdone** /ˌəuvə'duː, ˌəuvə'did, ˌəuvə'dʌn/ liioitella
inclination /ˌɪnklɪ'neɪʃn/ taipumus
patron /peɪtrən/ kanta-asiakas, tukija, suojelija
boxy /bɒksi/ laatikkomainen
minor /maɪnə/ alaikäinen
capacity /kə'pæsɪti/ kapasiteetti, kyky, taito
genial /dʒiːnɪəl/ ystävällinen, lempeä
***cast, cast, cast** /kɑːst, kɑːst, kɑːst, kæst, kæst, kæst/ heittää, luoda
sideways /saɪdweɪz/ sivu-, syrjä-, sivulta päin, kyljellään, sivuttain
flick /flɪk/ pyyhkäistä, liikkua nopeasti, selata; pyyhkäisy, elokuva
offensive /ə'fensɪv/ päällekäyvä, hyökkäävä, loukkaava
mainstream /meɪnstriːm/ valtavirta
comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ kokonaisvaltainen, laaja, monipuolinen
interior /ɪn'tɪərɪə/ sisätilat, sisäpuoli, sisustus
fang /fæŋ/ kulmahammas, torahammas
obscure /əb'skjuə/ tuntematon, epämääräinen, hämäräperäinen, hämärä, vaikeatajuinen
dim /dɪm/ hämärä, himmeä, epäselvä, sumuinen, synkkä
clientele /ˌkliːənt'tel, ˌklaɪən'tel/ asiakaskunta
posted /pəustɪd/ ajan tasalla oleva
client /klaɪənt/ asiakas
groupie /gruːpi/ ihailija, seuraaja, 'bändäri'
finery /faɪnəri/ hepenet, helyt
cape /keɪp/ viitta
tux /tʌks/ smokki
Morticia Adams ripoffs /mɔːtɪʃə ædəms rɪpɒfs/ Morticia Adamsilta matkittu
trickle /trɪkl/ valuminen, pieni puro, noro
puncture mark /pʌŋktʃə mɑːk/ puremajälki, pistosjälki
extraordinary /ɪk'strɔːdənri, ɪk'strɔːdəneri/ erikoinen, kummallinen, epätavallinen
pathetic /pə'θetɪk/ säälittävä, liikuttava, onneton
glimpse /glɪmps/ vilahdus, pilkahdus
***strew, strewed, strewn** /struː, struːd, struːn/ sirotella, ripotella, levitellä
assortment /ə'sɔːtmənt/ valikoima, lajitelma
rhinestone /raɪnstəun/ tekojalokivi
distaste /dɪs'teɪst/ vastenmielisyys
coal mine /kəul maɪn/ hiilikaivos

12C Read text 12 or listen to it. Choose the correct alternative that is in keeping with the text.

Lines 6–15

1 What does 'vampires came out of the coffin' mean in the context of the story?
   a) They climbed out of their coffins for the first time.
   b) They openly admitted that they were vampires.
   c) They moved from their coffins into houses.

2 Which of the following statements is true?
   a) Bon Temps did not have many legally recognized minorities.
   b) There were not many vampires in Sookie's neighbourhood.
   c) In New Orleans, they got rid of vampires by throwing rocks at them.

Lines 25–38

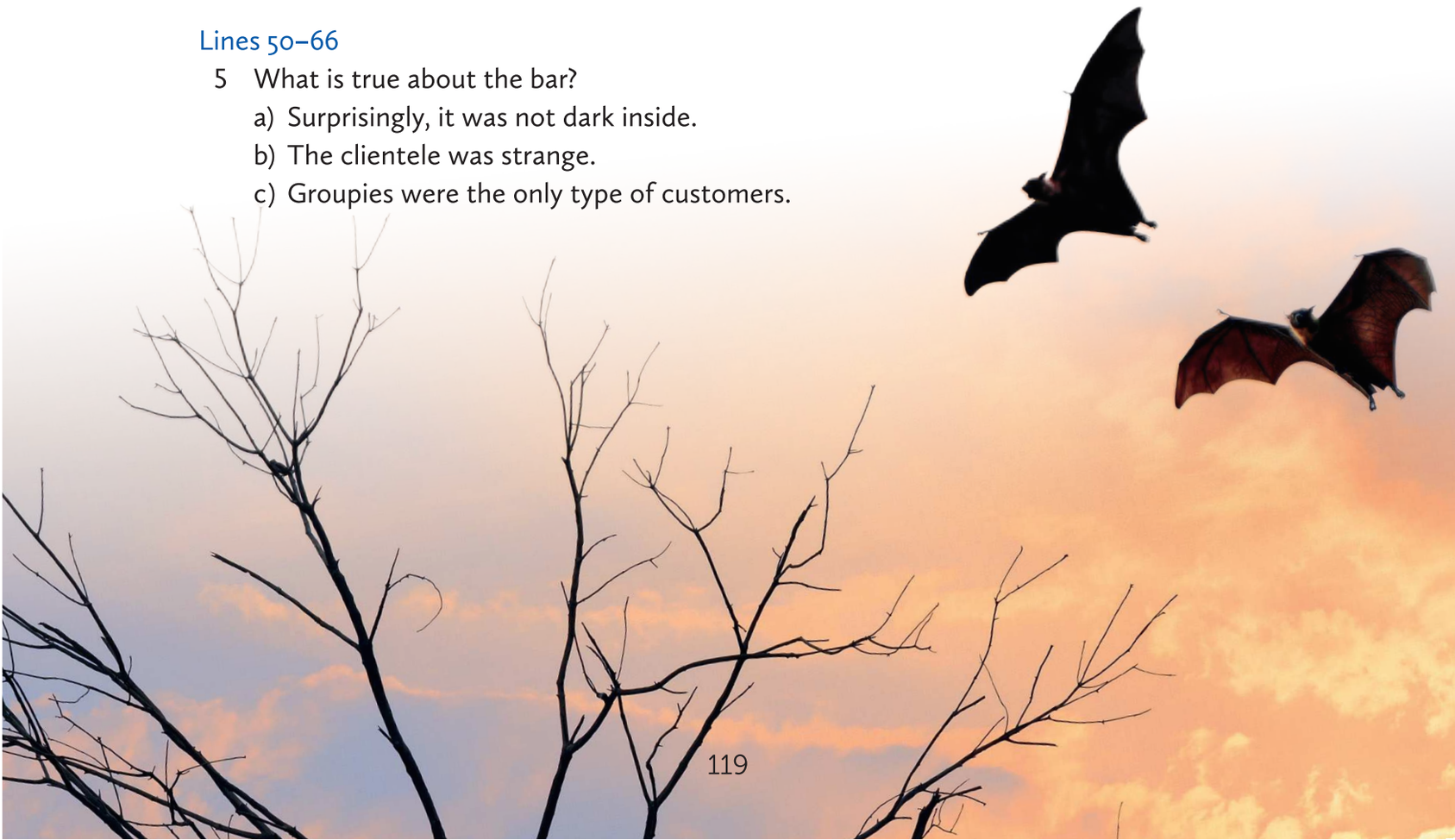
3 What did the vampire do to Sookie at the door?
   a) The vampire gave her a temporary membership card.
   b) The vampire did not let her in.
   c) The vampire wanted to see her identity card.

Lines 39–49

4 Why had the female vampire not seen Bill for a long time?
   a) He had tried to live with ordinary people.
   b) He didn't think that the bar was trendy enough for him any more.
   c) She was offensive and he avoided her.

Lines 50–66

5 What is true about the bar?
   a) Surprisingly, it was not dark inside.
   b) The clientele was strange.
   c) Groupies were the only type of customers.



12D In pairs or small groups, discuss the following questions.

1 Why do you think it is difficult for someone who can read minds to go on a date?
2 Rural Bon Temps did not attract vampires, but New Orleans did. What does this tell you about the kind of environment vampires prefer?
3 Why 'had you better not' throw a rock at a vampire?
4 Why do you think vampires supported the public theory that they were the 'victims of a virus', when they were obviously not?
5 Which single word in this sentence tells you that a vampire is talking?
'I can no longer tell human ages, and we must be very careful…'
6 What do you think the following sentence means: 'Many Morticia Adams ripoffs?' Do a quick search to find out who Morticia Adams (Addams) is.
7 The few vampires among the humans in the bar are described as 'jewels among a bin of rhinestones'. What does this tell you about the way Sookie sees the vampires?

12E Match the idiom with the explanation. Can you think of a Finnish translation for each idiom?

Idioms

1 to be carded _____
2 to play one's cards right _____
3 to put one's cards on the table _____
4 to read minds _____
5 to lose one's mind _____
6 to bear in mind _____
7 to be after somebody's blood _____
8 to make somebody's blood boil _____
9 to have bad blood between people _____
10 to be somebody's own flesh and blood _____

A to make somebody very angry
B to want to hurt or harm someone
C to be asked to show one's ID
D to remember
E to have feelings of strong dislike between people
F to be open and honest about something
G to go crazy
H to act in a clever way
I to be someone's family, offspring or relative
J to be able to understand what another person thinks without asking them

12F Play alias. Form groups of four and make two teams A and B.

Your partner will choose a word and explain it to you. Try to guess the word within the time limit (20 seconds).

A team scores a point when the word is guessed correctly.
Keep playing until all the words have been used.

Team A	Team B
waitress	fangs
coffin	handsome
minority	clientele
vampire	frame
sideburns	cape
pale	pathetic
minor	allergic
driver's license	tourist
tour package	jewel
candle	groupie

INFO BOX

Classical and classic

These two words are easy to mix up. However, they have very different meanings:

- **Classical** describes 18th and 19th century European music played on traditional instruments.
  e.g. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is a well-known piece of classical music.

- **Classic** describes an object or work of art that is so good it will always be valued and famous.
  e.g. The 1965 Ford Mustang is a classic car.
  e.g. Made back in 1975, the movie *Jaws* remains an all-time classic.

12G Listen to the following horrifying scene from a classic English novel. Answer the questions in Finnish.

Jane Eyre

The narrator of the story *Jane Eyre* is about to be married to the mysterious Lord Rochester, owner of Thornfield Hall. On the night before the wedding someone breaks into her bedroom while she is asleep. Here, she is describing the experience to her future husband.

1 Keneksi Jane luuli tulijaa?

_____

2 Miten tulijaa kuvaillaan?

_____

3 Mitä lopussa tapahtuu?

_____

12H Write a story of at least 150 words using one of the following beginnings.

1 If only I had not entered that room...
2 The tourists were not quite what they seemed...
3 All this happened in 1701, though in that town, and other small towns like it, people did not understand what was happening...
4 Some dogs, and all cats, would instantly know that she was not quite human...
5 We often hear people say, “This cannot happen, this cannot be, impossible!” What nonsense! This really happened to my family one summer...

UNIT 4

I've seen the future

Topic 13

Dystopian societies

I never think of the future. It comes soon enough.
(Albert Einstein, physicist)

INFO BOX

Genre

A genre is a style or category of artistic work. For example, music can be divided into pop, blues or classical music. Literature can be divided into detective, fantasy or horror, and so on.

Subgenre

- A genre can then be divided into subgenres.
  e.g. Action movies can be divided into disaster movies, martial arts movies, super-hero movies etc.

Genre mash-up

- Combining genres creates a genre mash-up.
  e.g. The novel *Pride and Prejudice and Zombies* by Seth Graham-Green mixes literary fiction with horror
  e.g. The film *Cowboys & Aliens* mixes the genre of the western with science-fiction.

13A Film genres. Work with a partner and do the following tasks.

1 List as many films as you can in one minute.
2 How many of them are book adaptations?
3 Can you place the films into different genres, e.g. action, comedy, horror, drama...?
4 Name some of your favourite and least favourite films and/or genres, and explain why you like or dislike them.

Do I look good in this coat?

Personal dictionary

13B **Read text 13. Find the words below in the text and underline them.**

- First, guess the meaning of the words, then look them up in the vocabulary app if necessary.
- Choose 3–5 extra words and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 bleak
2 species
3 unsettling
4 predictable
5 repellent
6 exploit
7 defy
8 insight
9 explore
10 surge

Topic 13 Key text

Visions of the future

Imagining a bleak or frightening future world is nothing new. Fritz Lang's silent movie *Metropolis* about a futuristic city built above a grim underworld of mistreated workers was released back in 1927. Five years later, Aldous Huxley published *Brave New World*, a novel set in 2540 London where human life is dominated and degraded by technology.

Why are dystopian novels and movies so popular with young adults?

So why the popularity of the dystopian genre today – especially among the young? Why have book series like *The Hunger Games*, *Divergent*, and *The Maze Runner* all been adapted for the big screen? Judd Harker, a freelance film critic, and Megan Coombes, an editor of young adult fiction, offer their thoughts on this phenomenon.

A scene from the classic silent film *Metropolis*.

A leap into the unknown.

MC: Why do dystopian stories hold such an appeal for youth audiences? One answer is that these narratives look at what is going to happen in the future, and it's the young – not the old – who are going to live in that future. Naturally, they're curious about what's waiting around the corner.

JH: And don't forget that teenagers are growing up in a world that is getting warmer, where animal and plant species are dying out, where sea levels are rising. Things like that are bound to raise worries about the future. So, the 2015 *Mad Max* movie, for example, is set in a dried-out world where those who control water control people.

MC: It's an unsettling idea. *The Maze Runner* also picks up the theme of a damaged planet. The Glade – the little world in which a group of boys live – starts to fall apart. Later, we find out that this has happened to the Earth as a whole.

JH: I think one reason that story resonates with teenagers is that it's about leaving the safe world of the Glade behind. The boys have to move away from their small but predictable environment, and venture out into the big, dangerous world outside. It's a metaphor for leaving childhood and entering the wider, more scary adult world.

→

MC: Yes, a lot of these dystopian books handle that theme. After the alien attack in *The Fifth Wave*, for example, the heroine Cassie has to face a harsh and unforgiving world that is the polar opposite of her secure childhood home.

JH: But I think there's more going on in these stories than simply growing up. The adult worlds that the teenagers face are not just frightening – they're morally repellent. A series like *The Hunger Games* shows the older generation is getting it wrong. They have created a society which traps, manipulates and exploits the young. And what I like about these stories is that the young protagonists refuse to accept the status quo. They rebel. Katniss Everdeen, the main character of *The Hunger Games*, is transported to a huge arena and forced to fight to the death. But even in that dog-eat-dog environment she finds a way to defy the rulers.

MC: And that's true in real life too. It's usually the young who change things. Think about the shift in attitudes to the LGBT community, for example. It's happening because of young people.

JH: Yes, the set up of *Divergent* makes that point very clearly. It's about a society terrified of people who don't fit in. Everyone is forced to join a socially accepted group or faction and live by its rules. To be divergent is to be a threat.

MC: What I like about the book is the insight that on some level we're all divergent. I remember feeling like a freak when I was a teenager, a fish out of water. I didn't seem to belong anywhere. It never occurred to me then that being different might be a good thing.

JH: I wonder whether the popularity of dystopia is the flip side of the cheery world of social media where everyone is having such a great life, and posting the photos to prove it. Maybe these books and films allow us to explore our doubts and anxieties – the darker sides of the human condition?

MC: So you see this surge of dystopian books and movies as more than a passing fad?

JH: Absolutely. As long as our world has problems that need to be tackled – climate change, over-population, state surveillance, exploitative media – we will have dystopian fiction to address them.

MC: I agree. These imagined worlds are more than escapism. They're a wakeup call. They show us what might happen if these things get out of control.

bleak /bliːk/

---

grim /grɪm/ synkkä, ankea, kolkko
mistreat /ˌmɪsˈtriːt/ kohdella huonosti, rääkätä, pahoinpidellä
dominate /dɒmɪneɪt/ hallita, vallita
degrade /dɪˈgreɪd/ alentaa, huonontaa
adapt for /əˈdæpt fɔː/ soveltaa, muunnella, muokata
big screen /bɪg skriːn/ valkokangas
phenomenon, phenomena /fɪˈnɒmɪnən, fɪˈnəmɪnə/ ilmiö, ilmiöt
appeal /əˈpiːl/ vetovoima
species /spiːʃiːz/

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die out /daɪ aut/ hävitä, lakata olemasta, kuolla sukupuuttoon
sea level /siː levl/ merenpinta
***be bound to** /biː baund tu/ olla väistämätöntä
unsettling /ʌnˈsetlɪŋ/

***fall apart** /fɔː əˈpɑːt/ hajota kappaleiksi, romahtaa, luhistua
resonate with /rezəneɪt wɪð/ olla merkittävä, vedota, resonoida, värähdellä
predictable /prɪˈdɪktəbl/

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venture out into /ventʃə aut ɪntu/ uskaltautua, ryhtyä jhkn
harsh /hɑːʃ/ karu, ankara, julma, raaka
unforgiving /ˌʌnfəˈgɪvɪŋ/ pitkävihainen, kova
repellent /rɪˈpelənt/

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exploit /ɪksˈplɔɪt/

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protagonist /prəˈtægənɪst/ päähenkilö, keskushahmo, kannattaja
refuse /rɪˈfjuːs/ kieltäytyä, kieltää, torjua
status quo /steɪtəs kwəu/ vallitseva tila
dog-eat-dog /dɒg iːt dɒg/ armoton, murhaava, syö tai tule syödyksi
defy /dɪˈfaɪ/

LGBT community /el dʒiː biː tiː kəˈmjuːnɪti/ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) hlbt-yhteisö
divergent /daɪˈvɜːdʒənt/ erilainen, poikkeava
insight /ɪnsaɪt/

---

occur /əˈkɜː/ juolahtaa mieleen, sattua, tapahtua
flip side /flɪp saɪd/ kääntöpuoli
explore /ɪkˈsplɔː/

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surge /sɜːdʒ/

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passing /pɑːsɪŋ, pæsɪŋ/ katoava, ohimenevä
fad /fæd/ muotivillitys
climate change /klaɪmɪt tʃeɪndʒ/ ilmastonmuutos
over-population /ˌəuvəpɒpjuˈleɪʃn/ liikakansoitus
state surveillance /steɪt sɜːˈveɪləns/ valtion valvonta
exploitative /ɪkˈsplɔɪtətɪv/ riistävä, riisto-
escapism /ɪˈskeɪpɪzəm/ eskapismi, todellisuuspako

INFO BOX

Utopia and Dystopia

Utopia is an imaginary place of ideal perfection. Everything works there, and everyone is happy. The Garden of Eden, as described in the Bible, is an example of a utopian place.

Dystopia is the opposite of Utopia. It is an imaginary place where there are serious problems. These may include environmental problems, oppressive governments, or a breakdown in law and order. Many sci-fi films are set in a dystopian future.

13C **Study text 13.**

- List the reasons for the popularity of dystopian fiction among young people.
- Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false statements so that they are in keeping with the text.

		True	False
1	Dystopian novels and films are a new phenomenon.		
2	Dystopian stories appeal to readers of all ages.		
3	Some dystopian films show what will happen if the ecological problems of the Earth are not tackled in time.		
4	One popular theme in the dystopian genre is the search for adventure and danger.		
5	Dystopian stories show how morally corrupt young people are.		
6	These books and films allow us to escape our fears and worries.		
7	The popularity of the dystopian genre is just a short-lived craze.		
8	The Dystopian stories can raise our awareness of global problems.		

Phrase hunt

13D **Find the following expressions in the text.**

1 vuoden 2540 Lontooseen sijoittuva romaani

_____

2 teknologia hallitsee ja alentaa ihmiselämän arvoa

_____

3 herättävät varmasti huolta tulevaisuudesta _____

4 se tarina vetoaa teini-ikäisiin _____

5 uskaltautua lähtemään _____

6 kohdata ankara ja kova maailma _____

7 kieltäytyvät hyväksymästä vallitsevaa tilaa

_____

8 siinä säälimättömässä ympäristössä _____

9 liittyä sosiaalisesti hyväksyttyyn ryhmään

_____

10 kuin kala kuivalla maalla _____

11 Minulle ei koskaan juolahtanut mieleen

_____

12 ohimenevä villitys _____

13E **Odd man out. Choose the word that does not belong with the others in the group and explain why.**

1 bleak, grim, dark, cheery
2 fiction, narrative, big screen, novel
3 editor, main character, protagonist, heroine
4 defy, rebel, accept, fight against
5 dominate, resonate, manipulate, exploit
6 secure, repellent, safe, protected
7 insight, community, faction, group
8 craze, flip side, trend, fad

13F Choose a synonym for the word in bold.

1 *Brave New World* shows a futuristic world where human life is **dominated** by technology.
a) influenced b) controlled c) wiped out

2 The popularity of dystopian **novels** is nothing new.
a) series b) visions c) books

3 Many dystopian worlds are **harsh** and unforgiving.
a) tough b) dark c) problematic

4 Environmental problems **are bound to** raise worries about the future.
a) are unlikely to b) are sure to c) are able to

5 It didn't **occur to me** to check my flight ticket before the trip.
a) slip my mind b) seem necessary c) come to mind

6 **I felt like a fish out of water** among all the well-dressed people at the party.
a) I was thirsty b) I didn't know anyone c) I didn't fit in.

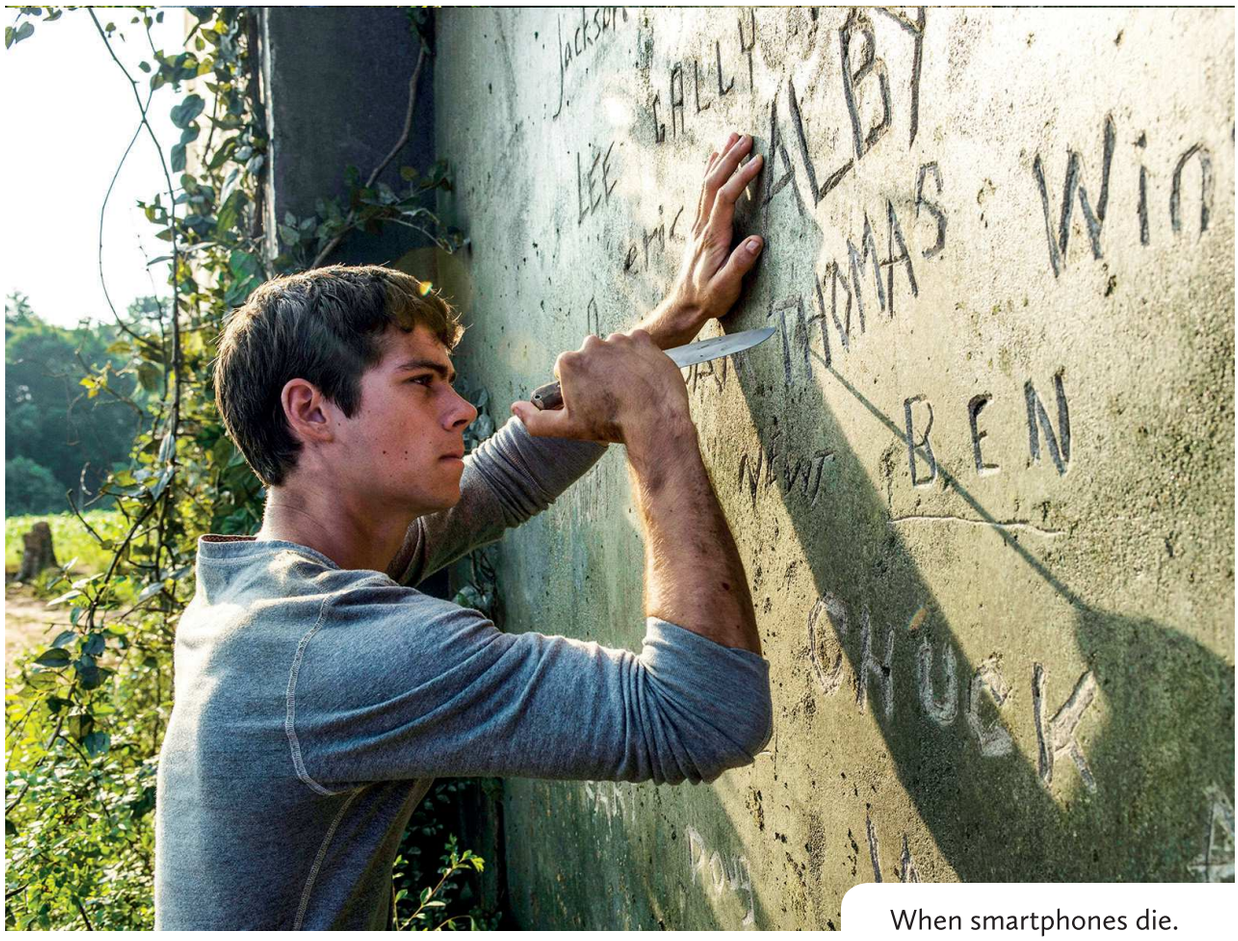
7 You know, it's a **dog-eat-dog** world in show business.
a) ruthless b) frightening c) predictable

8 They said waist packs would be just a **fad**, but they are still around.
a) problem b) trend c) shift

9 When you challenge **the status quo**, you might make enemies.
a) popularity b) success c) the way things are

10 What are the generally **accepted** social norms in our culture?
a) approved b) expected c) disliked

It's Chicago, but not as we know it.



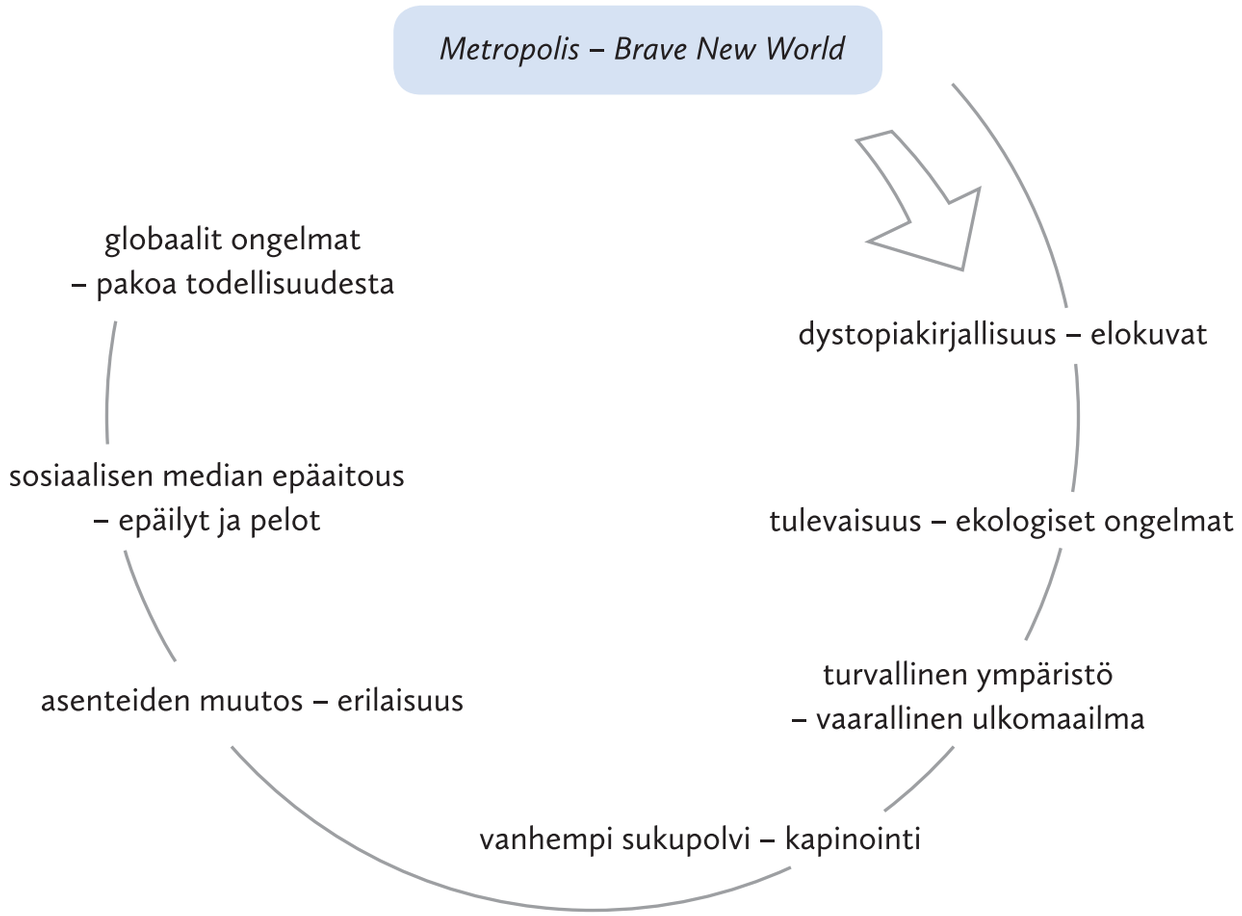
When smartphones die.

13G Match the words in both boxes to create idiomatic expressions. Then write sentences using the expressions.

e.g. An *alien attack* is a popular subject in action movies.

1	dystopian _____	A	fad
2	plant _____	B	accepted
3	alien ___I___	C	childhood
4	exploitative _____	D	change
5	climate _____	E	species
6	passing _____	F	fiction
7	film _____	G	media
8	secure _____	H	critic
9	socially _____	I	attack

13H **In pairs, take turns explaining the main ideas in the text in English. Use the story wheel to help you.**



Hit the road, Jack!

131 Making movies. Choose the correct alternative.

Success and failure

1 A blockbuster is a film that is very...
   a) successful.
   b) violent.
   c) unsuccessful.

2 If a film gets rave reviews, it gets...
   a) unfair reviews.
   b) very bad reviews.
   c) very good reviews.

3 When a film bombs, it is a...
   a) great success.
   b) failure.
   c) moderate success.

4 A top-grossing film is one that...
   a) causes offence because it is so gross.
   b) contains many violent scenes.
   c) makes a lot of money.

Places

5 "Tinseltown" refers to...
   a) Bollywood. b) Hollywood. c) Cannes.

6 If a film is shot in authentic surroundings, we say it was shot...
   a) in a studio backlot. b) in a film studio. c) on location.

Film people

7 Which expression is used to refer to someone who knows a lot about films?
   a) movie fan b) film buff c) cinema-goer

8 Which expression is used to talk about a small role in a film played by a famous actor?
   a) supporting role b) walk-on part c) cameo role

9 Which one of these people usually arranges most of the money for the making of a film?
   a) producer b) director c) megastar

10 Which one of these people tells both the cameraman and the actors what to do?
   a) producer b) scriptwriter c) director

13J **Are you familiar with the following films, novels and games? Work with a small group and do the following tasks.**

- Choose one of the topics below to work on. Or choose your own dystopian film, novel or game.
- Find more information about them online and write a short description of the dystopian world they portray.
- Take turns in telling the group about the dystopian world you selected.

1984 by George Orwell
Brave New World by Aldous Huxley
The Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood
The *Matrix* films by Lana and Andy Wachowski
The *Mad Max* films by George Miller
The *Terminator* films by James Cameron
The *Fallout* video games
The *Psycho-Pass* anime series
The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins
Divergent by Veronica Roth
The Maze Runner by James Dashner

War is peace
Freedom is slavery
Ignorance is strength

An example of "doublespeak" from George Orwell's novel 1984

13K **Choose task A, B or C. Write about 150–250 words. See the online *How to write* section for help.**

A Write a review of a film that has made an impact on you.
B Write a profile of your favourite actor – male or female – or a well-known director.
C Discuss the soundtrack of one of your favourite films. How does the music in this film contribute to the atmosphere in various scenes? Give examples.

13L **What does the future look like? When you set a film in the future, it obviously cannot look like today's world. Listen to a film producer and a set designer discussing how the futuristic look of the film *Divergent* was created. Choose the correct alternative.**

1 When you shoot a futuristic film, one of the biggest challenges is
   a) to create a computer-generated world.
   b) to create a unique, original look.
   c) to create a real city.

2 How did they manage to make the world of *Divergent* look so incredibly real?
   a) They shot the scenes in Chicago itself.
   b) They built a realistic set of the city of Chicago.
   c) They used digital images to change the look of the locations.

3 What was one of the most effective ways of creating a futuristic look in the film?
   a) By using different colors.
   b) By using unique lighting effects.
   c) By using special effects.

Testing time for Tris in *Divergent*.
Where do you belong?

Topic 14

Architecture

Architecture is a visual art, and the buildings speak for themselves.
(Julia Morgan, American architect)

14A **Write down as many instantly recognisable buildings as you can think of in one minute. Compare the results in pairs.**

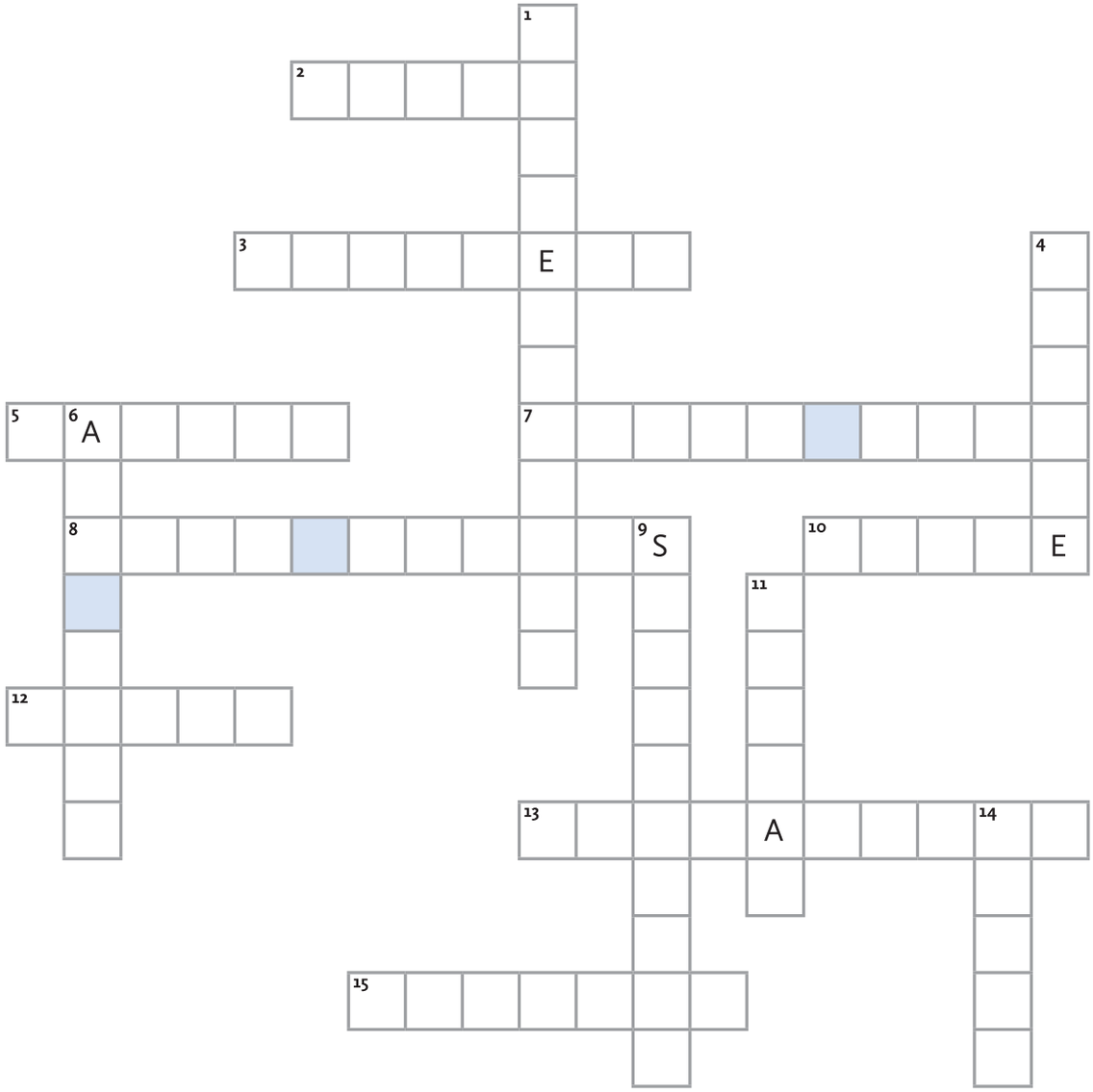
14B **Architecture crosswords. How much do you know about architecture? Work with a partner and fill in the following crossword. Use the internet to help you.**

Across

2 The country where the tallest building in the world is situated.
3 Building material used in many buildings, both ancient and modern.
5 The front or the outside face of a building.
7 A cathedral which is the official centre of Paris.
8 World Trade Centre skyscrapers in New York destroyed in 9/11/2001.
10 A tall pointed structure on top of a building, especially on top of a church tower.
12 The family name of Frank, considered to be the greatest American architect of all time.
13 The French palace where you can find the Hall of Mirrors.
15 A slim tower that is part of a mosque.

Down

1 The name of the artist who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Vatican City.
4 Dedicated to the goddess Athena, the country where the original Parthenon temple is built.
6 The Chrysler Building in New York is built in this style.
9 Another name for a high-rise building.
11 A strong column made of stone, metal or wood that supports part of a building.
14 The first name of the architect Saarinen who designed the Helsinki Central railway station.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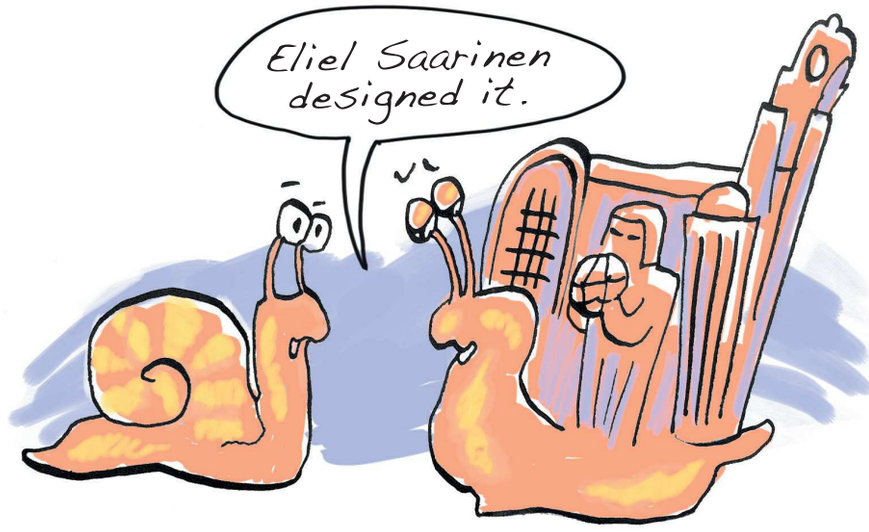
Eliel Saarinen designed it.

Personal dictionary

14C **Read text 14. Find the words below in the text and underline them.**

- First, guess the meaning, then look them up in the dictionary if necessary.
- Choose 3–5 extra words and mark them, too.
- Try making sentences with some of the words.

1 cathedral
2 contemporary
3 transform
4 trading hub
5 controversial
6 regime
7 striking
8 ventilation
9 residential
10 self-sustainable

General view of the Dubai Marina.

Topic 14 Key text

Architects – artists for life

Architecture is probably the form of art that touches the lives of most people on earth. Think about it: unless you are out in nature, architecture is all around you, all the time. Let us, for the sake of argument, think about you as a tourist walking around some beautiful old cities in Europe. Barcelona looks different from Amsterdam, which again looks different from London, right? The most obvious thing that makes these cities look different from each other is the buildings. The architecture, in other words.

Many buildings are so well-known, in fact, that they act as a sort of shorthand for identifying cities or countries. If you see the Eiffel Tower, you think of Paris. The Taj Mahal? India! The Alhambra? Spain! Those candy-striped domes of St Basil's cathedral in Moscow, the pyramids in Egypt? All of these are instantly recognizable icons, reflecting the culture of the people who designed and built them. As Frank Lloyd Wright, one of America's most famous architects, put it: "Without an architecture of our own we have no soul of our own civilization."

For the love of Mumtaz Mahal.

Burj Khalifa, Dubai

There are few places in the world today where architects have had such a dramatic impact as in Dubai. Using contemporary architecture, in less than 50 years they have transformed a Bedouin Arab desert state into one of the most important trading hubs in the world. In order to prove to the world that Dubai is in a class of its own, they built the tallest building in the world – The Burj Khalifa. Standing at 828 metres, this skyscraper is three times as tall as the Eiffel Tower. The architecture of the tower is inspired by a flower, the spider lily. When seen from above, the building echoes the onion dome motif common in Islamic architecture. It is easy to understand why this graceful building is the pride of Dubai.

The Dancing House, Prague

The unique, funky design of this building in Prague was very controversial at the time. People complained that it clashed with the Baroque, Gothic and Art Nouveau buildings in the neighbourhood, but today it is one of the must-see tourist attractions in the city. The two architects who designed it each had a different take on what the structure represented. The Czech-Croatian architect said that the two parts of the building, static and fluid,

A bird's eye view from the Burj Khalifa.

Shall we dance?

symbolise the transition of Czechoslovakia from a communist regime to a democracy. The Canadian-American architect thought it looked like two dancers, and wanted to call the house *Fred and Ginger*, after a famous pair of Hollywood dancers. Later he changed his mind and said that he was reluctant to import "American Hollywood kitsch" to Prague. But the *Dancing House* is such an accurate description of the building that the nickname stuck.

The Gherkin, London

The cone-shaped building 30 St Mary Axe – informally known by Londoners as The Gherkin – was completed in 2004. It has been reproduced in many advertisements, drawings, photographs, and postcards as well as in films, television shows, video games, and other media. Although not open to the general public, it has become one of the world's newest urban icons, a junior partner to the Eiffel Tower and the Empire State Building. Apart from its striking appearance, it also has some eco-friendly elements. The unique diagonal steel structure maximises daylight and natural ventilation so that it uses only half the energy typically required by an office block. Like similar iconic buildings the world over, The Gherkin is a powerful branding instrument for, in this case, British design expertise.

The 2050, Beijing

A mixture of residential and office space, including schools, theatres, a swimming pool, parks and shops, this idea for a building would be entirely self-sustainable. Solar panels, wind turbines and recycled rubbish provide enough energy for the entire building. Food is grown on roof farms that capture and filter rainwater. Several parks on different levels of the building have rainwater harvesting structures as well. All grey water in the building is recycled and re-used. All human waste is recycled, composted and used in the roof farms and balcony gardens. The walls of the building are made of a fleshy, organic fabric that filters polluting elements from the air. Up high, in clean air and open skies, is where the urbanites of the future will live. They may never come down to earth at all.

Winston Churchill once said "We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us." How we will live in the future may well be shaped by the buildings architects design for us.

The future will be green.

shorthand /ʃɔːthænd/ pikakirjoitus
identify /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/ tunnistaa
candy-striped /kændɪstraɪpt/ karkkiraitainen
dome /dəum/ kupoli
cathedral /kəˈθiːdrəl/

---

instantly /ɪnstəntli/ välittömästi, heti
recognizable /rekəgnaɪzəbl/ tunnistettava
icon /aɪkɒn/ symboli, ikoni
reflect /rɪˈflekt/ heijastaa
civilization /ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/ kulttuuri, sivistys
impact /ɪmpækt/ vaikutus; vaikuttaa
contemporary /kənˈtempərəri/

---

transform /trænsfɔːm/

---

trading hub /ˈtreidɪŋ hʌb/

---

skyscraper /skaɪskreɪpə/ pilvenpiirtäjä
the spider lily /ðə spaɪdə lɪli/ hämähäkkililja, lukinlilja
echo /ekəu/ matkia, toistaa, kaikua; kaiku
motif /məutiːf/ aihe
pride /praɪd/ ylpeys
Prague /prɑːg/ Praha
funky /fʌŋki/ hieno, jännä, upea
controversial /ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːʃl/

---

clash /klæʃ/ ottaa yhteen, kalskahtaa
Baroque /bəˈrɒk, bəˈrəuk/ barokkityyli
Gothic /gɒθɪk/ goottilaistyyli
Art Nouveau /ɑːt ˌnuːvəu/ Art noveau -tyylisuunta
must-see /mʌstsiː/ ehdottomasti nähtävä
represent /ˌreprɪˈzent/ edustaa, esittää
static /stætɪk/ staattinen, vakaa
fluid /fluɪd/ aaltomainen; neste
transition /trænˈzɪʃn/ muutos, siirtyminen
communist /kɒmjunɪst/ kommunistinen
regime /reɪˈʒiːm/

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reluctant /rɪˈlʌktənt/ haluton
kitsch /kɪtʃ/ krääsä, rihkama, mauttomuus
accurate /ækjurɪt/ tarkka, täsmällinen
description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/ kuvaus
nickname /nɪkneɪm/ kutsumanimi, lempinimi
cone-shaped /kəunʃeɪpt/ kävynmuotoinen
informally /ɪnˈfɔːməli/ epävirallisesti
complete /kəmˈpliːt/ täydentää, suorittaa loppuun
reproduce /ˌriːprəˈdjuːs, ˌriːprəˈduːs/ toistaa, lisääntyä
striking /straɪkɪŋ/

---

eco-friendly /iːkəufrendli/ ympäristö-ystävällinen
diagonal /daɪˈægənl/ viisto, vino
steel /stiːl/ teräs
ventilation /ˌventɪˈleɪʃn/

---

office block /ɒfɪs, ɔːfɪs blɒk/ toimistorakennus
branding /brændɪŋ/ brändäys
expertise /ˌekspɜːˈtiːz/ asiantuntemus, taito
Beijing /beidʒɪŋ/ Peking, Beijing
mixture /mɪkstʃə/ sekoitus
residential /ˌrezɪˈdenʃl/

---

entirely /ɪnˈtaɪəli/ täysin, kokonaan
self-sustainable /selfsəˈsteɪnəbl/

---

capture /ˈkæptʃə(r)/ ottaa talteen, vangita, kaapata
filter /ˈfɪltə/ suodattaa
organic /ɔːˈgænɪk/ luomu, luonnonmukainen
fabric /ˈfæbrɪk/ kangas
polluting /pəˈluːtiŋ/ saastuttava
urbanite /ˈɜːbənait/ kaupunkilainen

14D Choose the correct alternative that is in keeping with text 14.

1 Why is architecture important?
   a) It makes cities look similar.
   b) It concerns nearly everybody.
   c) It is everywhere.

2 Instantly recognisable icons are buildings that
   a) reflect the people who built them.
   b) are familiar landmarks you notice immediately.
   c) are very important.

3 The Burj Khalifa looks like
   a) a flower.
   b) a spider.
   c) an onion.

4 The Dancing House in Prague is said to represent
   a) a shared view of two architects.
   b) a change from one political era to another.
   c) two Bollywood dancers.

5 The Gherkin in London
   a) is totally eco-friendly.
   b) is open to the public.
   c) is marketing British architecture.

6 *They may never come down to earth at all* may refer to the fact that in future the urbanites
   a) are not allowed to come down to earth.
   b) don't want to come down to earth.
   c) don't need to come down to earth.

"The physician can bury his mistakes, but the architect can only advise his client to plant vines."
(Frank Lloyd Wright, American architect)

14E Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups.

- What is your opinion about the planned 2050 building in Beijing?
- What do you think buildings of the future will look like?
- How do you feel about tall buildings in Finnish towns?
- Many old buildings in Finnish towns are demolished and replaced with modern constructions. What do you think about this?

Phrase hunt

14F **Find the following expressions in the text.**

1 useimpien ihmisten elämää _____

2 ellet ole _____

3 väittelyn vuoksi _____

4 niin voimakas vaikutus _____

5 todistaakseen _____

6 omassa luokassaan _____

7 tuolloin _____

8 vaikka se ei ole avoinna yleisölle _____

9 tuottaa tarpeeksi energiaa _____

10 kierrätetään ja käytetään uudelleen

_____

14G **Continue the sentences by using the expressions in exercise 14F. Translate the sentences.**

1 Age is something that doesn't matter, _____ a cheese.

2 I met William two years ago. I was living in New York _____.

3 Are you sure the turbines will _____ the entire building.

4 The fact that water in the building is _____ makes it even more eco-friendly.

5 It wasn't a real quarrel, we took different sides on the subject just _____.

6 Spending a year in the US had _____ on my English.

7 Their ice hockey team won every match last season. They are _____.

8 _____, Buckingham Palace does allow organised group visits.

14H The destroyed Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York, once the tallest buildings in the world, will always be associated with the terrible destruction of 9/11. But in 1974 they were in the news for an entirely different reason. Listen to the extract and answer the questions.

- What did he do before the stunt?
- What did he do during the stunt?
- What happened after the stunt?

14I In pairs, go online and find pictures of the following famous buildings. Then your partner will pick one of the buildings and describe it in English. Guess the building. Change roles.

- The Leaning Tower of Pisa
- The Flatiron Building, New York
- Hundertwasserhaus, Vienna
- Casa Batlló, Barcelona
- The Guggenheim, Bilbao
- The Sydney Opera House
- St Basil's Cathedral, Moscow
- The Taj Mahal, Agra

The following vocabulary may help you describe the buildings:

Colours: white, grey, multi-coloured
Materials: brick, concrete, marble, stone, wood
Height: tall, multi-storey, single-storey
Shape: curved, square, triangular, asymmetrical, narrow
Decoration: plain, ornate, pillar, arch, balcony, tower, turret, dome, pool of water
Style: old-fashioned, modern, futuristic

You can also make comparisons:
e.g. like an onion, like sails, like a bowl, like a pile of boxes, like the front of a boat etc.

14J Choose task A, B or C. Write about 150 words.

A Write a description of an interesting building you have visited. Find some background information first, then write about your experience.

B If you had to build your ideal house, what would it be like? Where would it be? Describe your house in as much detail as possible, giving reasons for your choices.

C Here are some exciting activities you can do in the city; parkour, basejumping, abseiling/rappelling, skateboarding. Write about one of these.

Topic 15

Pronunciation

Word stress

In Finnish the stress is always on the first syllable of the word.
In English the word stress varies.

- It can be on the first syllable e.g. happy.
- Or the final one e.g. enjoy.
- Or anywhere in between e.g. fantastic.

Here are two rules to help you:

One word has only one stress.

You can only stress vowels, not consonants.

15A **Work in pairs. Take turns reading the word pairs out loud. Underline the syllable which is stressed. Then listen to the words being read.**

1 photograph – photographic
2 artist – artistic
3 television – televise
4 music – musician
5 icon – iconic
6 narrator – narrative
7 animate – animation
8 poem – poetic
9 communicate – communication
10 document – documentary

STUDY TIP

Learning vocabulary with word forms

In English the same basic word can have a number of different forms.
e.g. attract (verb), attractive (adjective), attraction (noun)

This means you can learn a number of words with just one basic definition. So, when writing down a word from a text, check to see whether it has other forms and write these down too. Here are some examples:

- impress (verb), impressive (adjective), impression (noun)
- recognise (verb) recognisable (adjective), recognition (noun)
- civilise (verb), civilised (adjective) civilisation (noun)
- architect (noun: person), architecture (noun: subject or buildings)
- sculptor (noun: person), sculpture (noun: art work)

15B

When the same word is both a noun and a verb, the stress can move. Listen to the sentences. Pay attention to the underlined words. Mark the stress according to what you hear.

1 **suspect – suspect**
In the novel the police suspect Nick of murdering his wife.
Nick is their main suspect.

2 **permit – permit**
If you want to paint the building you will need a permit.
Few galleries permit visitors to take photos of the artworks.

3 **present – present**
Liam bought me six cinema tickets as a Christmas present.
Who is going to present their work next?

4 **increase – increase**
Can selfies increase self-confidence?
The increase in illegal downloads is a problem for the film industry.

5 **project – project**
When you make a presentation, try to project your voice so everyone can hear you.
Sarah and Sean are doing a project on superheroes.

6 **record – record**
How much does it cost to record a song in a studio?
A boy and his atom holds the record for the smallest movie ever made.

7 **rebel – rebel**
I didn't get this tattoo to rebel against my mom; I got it because I like it.
President Snow sees Katniss Everdeen as a dangerous rebel.

8 **object – object**
If an object is beautifully designed, is it art?
I object to paying an entrance fee. Museums should be free for everyone.

9 **conduct – conduct**
Susanna Mälkki was the first woman to conduct the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra.
The students were asked to leave the museum; their noisy conduct was disturbing others.

10 **protest – protest**
The Guernica mural is a protest against the senseless violence of war.
If local people don't protest against the closure of the library, who will?

Choose the correct alternative for the following rule.

Noun → The stress is usually on the first/second syllable.
Verb → The stress is usually on the first/second syllable.

15C **Try reading the following text out loud. Pay special attention to where you stress the underlined words.**

The Great Pyramid of Giza is an iconic symbol of early human civilisation. It represents the power of the Pharaoh Khufu and the ingenuity of his engineers. Constructed in 2560 BC, it was originally 146 metres high and it remained the world's tallest man-made structure for over 3,800 years. No wonder is it the subject of so many photographs and television documentaries.

INFO BOX

Intonation

Finnish and English are very different when it comes to intonation. In English the intonation you use can make you sound – among other things – interested, eager, ironic, bored or angry.

Varied intonation is usually positive, while a monotone often signals a lack of interest.

15D Listen to the following short dialogues. Tick the box that best describes the response.

1 **Jake:** Why don't we go to the movies?
Erica: Great idea.
☐ Likes the idea. ☐ Doesn't like the idea.

2 **Jake:** No, wait. Forget the movies. Let's go watch some baseball instead.
Erica: Oh, great idea Jake!
☐ Pleased. ☐ Not pleased.

3 **Erica:** I'm going out with Tony and Jill on Friday. Want to come?
Jake: I'd love to.
☐ Wants to go. ☐ Doesn't want to go.

4 **Jake:** We're going to the summer place this weekend. Want to come?
Erica: I'd love to.
☐ Wants to go. ☐ Doesn't want to go.

5 **Paul:** Siobhan's going to Thailand for Christmas.
Sharon: Really?
☐ Interested. ☐ Not interested.

6 **Sharon:** What's Jackie studying?
Paul: She's training to be a teacher.
☐ Likes her choice. ☐ Doesn't like her choice.

7 **Jake:** What was in the old suitcase?
Erica: Some old photos.
☐ Excited. ☐ Disappointed.

8 **Erica:** What did you have for lunch?
Jake: Fish and chips.
☐ Pleased. ☐ Not pleased.

9 **Paul:** What are they going to call the baby?
Sharon: Mozart. Isn't that lovely?
☐ Likes the name. ☐ Doesn't like the name.

10 **Sharon:** How did the exam go?
Paul: Not bad.
☐ Hopeful. ☐ Worried.

15E

English speakers often use a rising intonation to turn a statement into a question – especially when the person is surprised about something.

You will hear eight sentences. If the sentence is a question, write a question mark (?) in the box. If it is a statement, write a full stop (.)

1 He came to the party ☐
2 They cycled to town ☐
3 Finns are naked in the sauna ☐
4 The film is 3 hours long ☐
5 Her dog is called Prince George ☐
6 Jamie came to school by taxi ☐
7 This sausage has blood in it ☐
8 It rained all week ☐

Top dog.

15F

Read the following statements.
Try turning them into questions using intonation.

1 Andrew is learning Italian.
2 They saw the movie five times.
3 She bought a sailing boat.

Read the following questions. Try turning them into statements using intonation.

4 Matti is moving abroad?
5 This pen costs 270 euros?
6 She met Robert Pattinson in Siwa?

15G Tag questions are short questions that English speakers often add to the end of sentences.

A rising intonation signals that it is a real question.
e.g. You'll be back soon, won't you?

A falling intonation signals that the question is just keeping the conversation going by inviting a response.
e.g. We've seen that movie, haven't we?

You will hear ten sentences ending with a tag question.

- If the tag is a real question, draw a rising arrow in the box. ↗
- If the tag is checking information or making conversation, draw a falling arrow in the box. ↘

The first one has been done for you.

1 They speak English, don't they? ↗
2 We've been looking for a second-hand piano, haven't we? ☐
3 They were at the concert, weren't they? ☐
4 It's OK to take a selfie here, isn't it? ☐
5 Joel doesn't like opera, does he? ☐
6 He can really sing, can't he? ☐
7 That isn't an original Picasso, is it? ☐
8 You wouldn't buy that painting, would you? ☐
9 The DJ will be here soon, won't she? ☐
10 He shouldn't have worn flip-flops to the president's party, should he? ☐

Topic 16

Read on

Looking good and feeling fine. *(Lady Gaga, lyrics from the song 'Fashion')*

16A **Do you know your dress codes? In Finland you can often dress in a very relaxed way, but it is useful to know what kind of clothing you are supposed to wear on more formal occasions.**

Dress code

Which items of clothing match the occasion listed below?

1 casual — 2 smart casual — 3 formal

black suit for men _____
flip flops _____
evening gown for women _____
trainers (BrE), sneakers (AmE) _____
tuxedo _____
ankle-length dress _____
T-shirt _____
dress shoes _____
bow tie _____
white gloves _____
tailcoat for men _____
cufflinks _____
cardigan _____
jeans _____
jacket _____
leggings _____
shorts _____

16B Here are three invitations to different events. What clothes would you wear to each event?

Please join us as we celebrate
the First Holy Communion of our daughter

Gillian Sarah Morgan

Saturday 8 May at 11 p.m.

St Petroc's Church
5 Church Street
Padstow
Cornwall PL28 8BG

Reception to follow
12 Ruthy's Lane
Padstow
Cornwall PL28 8BG

Please RSVP by 30 April
Paul and Barbara
(+44) (0)1841 533776

Our *first* home

At last we have a place of our own!

Come and join us for a *HOUSEWARMING PARTY*
on 12 November from 7 p.m. onwards

6B Henderson Place, Penrose, Auckland 1062
No RSVP necessary!

- THE OSCARS -

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF
THE ACADEMY OF MOTION PICTURE ARTS AND SCIENCES
CORDIALLY INVITES YOU AND A GUEST TO THE

Annual Academy Awards

Sunday, February 25
Dolby Theatre
Hollywood California

Topic 16 Read on

A world of fashion

Fashion is everywhere – on the streets, in the shops, in our homes and on our bodies. It is part and parcel of our daily lives, shaping us as much as we shape it. When it comes to clothing, the garments and the fabric we wear reflect our personality, our culture, and the time we live in.

garment vaatekappale
fabric kangas

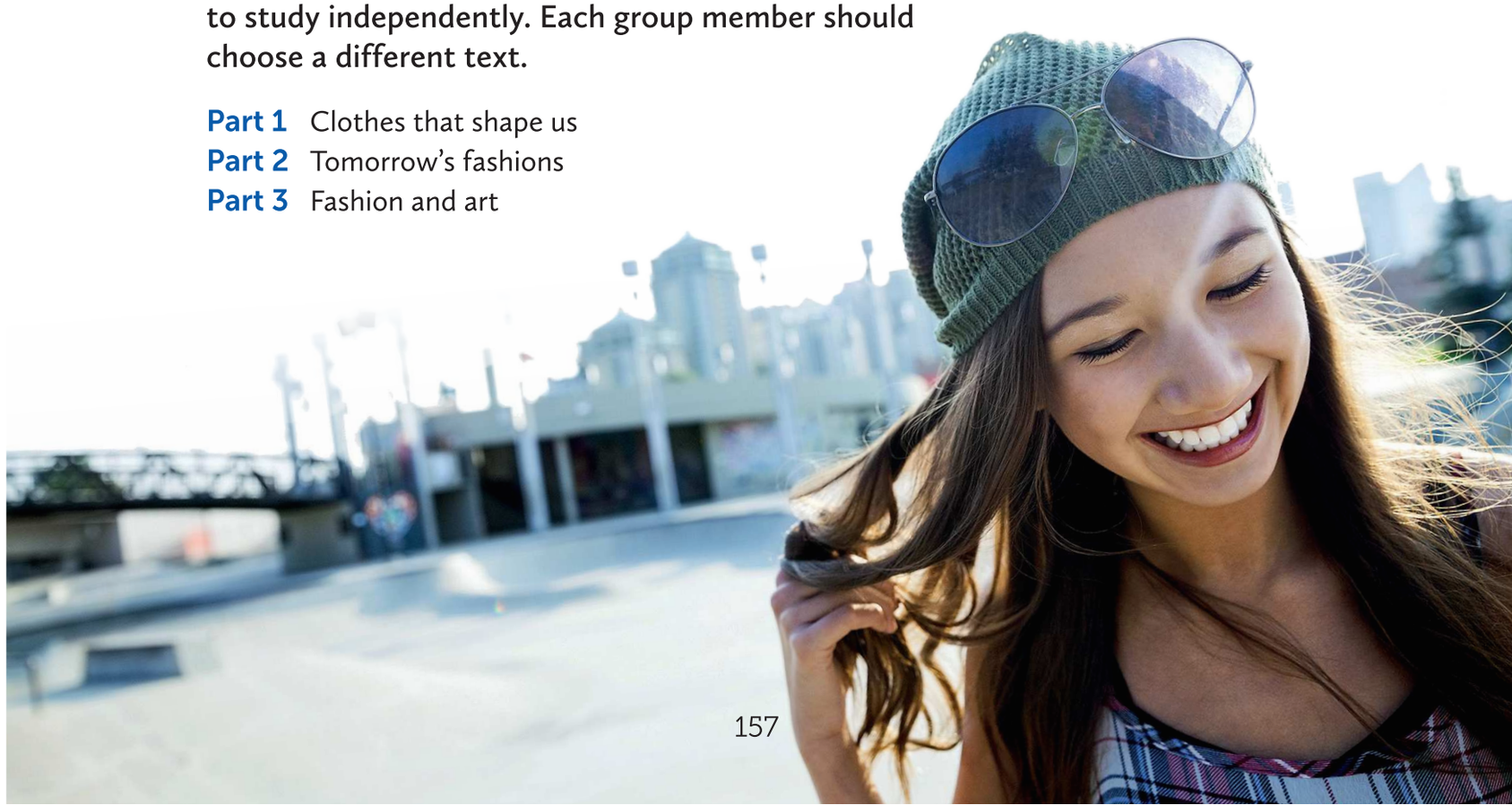
INFO BOX

Cooperative learning

Cooperative learning means working together as a group to achieve a common learning goal. One method is to first learn the material individually before teaching the assigned topic to your group members. Each member is then responsible for teaching their own topic and actively listening to other group members.

Form groups of three. Then choose one of the three stories to study independently. Each group member should choose a different text.

Part 1 Clothes that shape us
Part 2 Tomorrow's fashions
Part 3 Fashion and art



16.1

Clothes that shape us

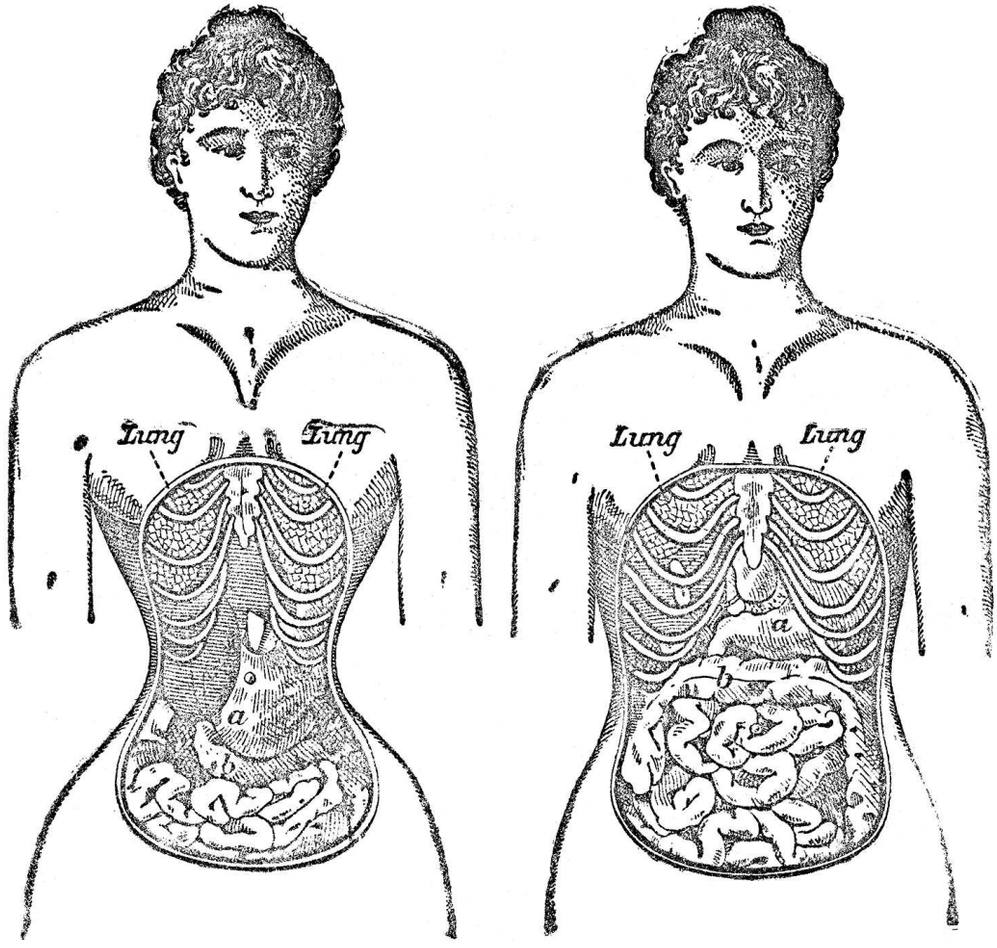
The current craze for shapewear is hardly new. Throughout the ages, our clothes have adjusted the shape of our bodies to reflect ever-changing ideals of beauty. A little cinching here, discreet padding there, creating bulges and curves where we want them. Currently, the shapewear on sale in the high street consists of waist-pinching, bottom-lifting contraptions for women, and padded underpants for men. If the idea of a man in a padded garment raises a smile, it is worth remembering that in the 1500s men wore codpieces for exactly the same reason. Sometimes those codpieces were so large, men had difficulties bending over to tie their shoes. During the Renaissance period, men's clothing was padded around the shoulders to give the wearer a more manly shape, as indeed tailored jackets still do today. Men's trousers, called breeches, were knee-length (only sailors and farmers wore long trousers, for practical reasons) and fashionable men wore tight, colourful stockings to show off their legs.

Women and the waist

For women, body-sculpting clothes are old news. "Structured" leggings that "tame your tummy" anyone? The words, or the required shape, might be new, but the idea is the same: we wear certain clothes to give our bodies whatever shape is fashionable at the time. Of all the figure-shaping clothes through the ages, the hoop skirt remains one of the strangest. Introduced around the 1850s, hoops – often made from whalebone – created the impression of a tiny waist. Women strapped those cage-like contraptions around their waists, draped metres of cloth over them, and, incredible as it may seem to us today, were keen to wear them on a daily basis. Victorian dresses sometimes reached a circumference of three metres. If a young man wanted to kiss his sweetheart, he would have had to lean so far forward that he was in danger of falling over before their lips could meet. This is one explanation for the popularity of hand-kissing during the Victorian era. It was not that Victorians did not want to hug or kiss – they simply could not reach each other.

This dress is killing me.

craze /kreɪz/ villitys, hullutus, hulluus
shapewear /ʃeɪpweə/ muotoilevat vaatteet
adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ muokata
cinching /sɪntʃɪŋ/ kiristys
discreet /dɪ'skriːt/ hienovarainen, huomiota herättämätön
padding /pædɪŋ/ toppaus
bulge /bʌldʒ/ kohouma
curve /kɜː/ kaari
currently /kʌrəntli/ tällä hetkellä, nykyään
high street /haɪ striːt/ pääkatu
waist-pinching /weɪstpɪntʃɪŋ/ vyötäröä kiristävä, puristava
bottom-lifting /bɒtəmlɪftɪŋ/ takapuolta kohottava
contraption /kən'træpʃn/ vekotin, vehje, härveli
codpiece /kɒdpiːs/ kalukukkaro
***bend over** /bend əuvə/ kumartua
tie shoes /taɪ ʃuːs/ solmia kengännauhat
tailored /teɪləd/ teetetty, mittatilaustyönä tehty
breeches /brɪtʃɪz/ polvihousut
knee-length /niːleŋθ/ polvimittainen
fashionable /fæʃənəbl/ muodikas
body-sculpting /bɒdiskʌlptɪŋ/ vartaloa muotoileva
tame /teɪm/ kesyttää
hoop /huːp/ vanne, vannealushame
whale-bone /weɪlbəun/ valaanluinen
tiny /taɪni/ pienen pieni, pikkuruinen
strap /stræp/ kiinnittää, sitoa hihnalla
cage-like /keɪdʒlaɪk/ häkkimäinen
drape /dreɪp/ verhota, laskostaa
cloth /klɒθ/ kangas, vaate, rätti
circumference /sə'kʌmfərəns/ ympärysmitta
lean /liːn/ nojautua, kallistua, nojata
era /ɪərə/ aikakausi



It's painful to be fashionable.

16.1C Answer the questions in Finnish.

1 Miten vaatteet voivat muovata vartaloa?
2 Miksi tekstissä mainitaan 1500-luku?
3 Mikä muotivillitys keksittiin 1850-luvulla? Kuvaile sitä.

16.1D What does the text say about the following subjects? Write a short explanation.

beauty — sailors and farmers — whale-bone structures — hand–kissing

16.1E Find the following expressions in the text.

1 myynnissä _____
2 muotoilevat vaatteet koostuvat _____
3 muistamisen arvoista _____
4 1500-luvulla _____
5 renessanssin aikakaudella _____
6 1850-luvun paikkeilla _____
7 päivittäin _____

16.1F Choose five key words or new expressions from your text and/or the previous exercises to teach your group members later.

16.1G Translate the sentences into English.

1 Myynnissä olevat muotoilevat vaatteet koostuvat toppauksista ja kiristyksistä.
2 Jo 1500-luvulla miesten vaatteet oli topattu olkapäistä, kuten mittojen mukaan tehdyt takit nykyään.
3 1850-luvulla naisten vyötärön piti olla hyvin kapea ja heidän täytyi käyttää vannealushametta päivittäin.

16.2

Tomorrow's fashions

The move towards sophisticated wearable technology shows no signs of slowing. The first wave of wearables was body-monitoring technology. It did the job, but it looked like, well, body-monitoring technology. Very soon, however, these techno-looking objects were re-designed to look like fashionable accessories. Now you might admire somebody's funky bracelet, only to be told that it actually monitors the wearer's heartbeat. In the future, beautifully designed, sophisticated wearables will continuously measure all manner of things, ranging from your physical activity to your emotional state. The gathered data will enable increased self-awareness, which in turn will make you healthier and happier. How all this personal data could potentially be misused, though, is an issue that yet need to be resolved.

Wearable activity trackers.

The environment

Future fashion is inextricably linked with the environment. Consumers are interested in sustainable fashions that have a low environmental impact. Consequently, new fabrics are being developed that repel odour and dirt. This would allow the wearer to use the same clothes for weeks without having to wash them, a dream come true for backpackers and large families. It would also save water, a precious resource in dry parts of the world like Australia and sub-Saharan Africa. Growing numbers of designers are working with recycled materials, particularly plastic. Since the early 2000s a variety of eco-friendly companies have been designing knitwear, sportswear, lingerie, and even medical garments using yarn spun from recycled plastic bottles. Then there are clothes that change colour with body temperature. Since the same item of clothing always looks slightly different, people might not get so easily bored with their outfits. This in turn would reduce the frequency with which we go out and buy new clothes.

Some fashionistas have their eye on the far future and are designing clothes for a life on Mars, or for an enclosed life on a spaceship, or for a post-nuclear world straight from a dystopian film.

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ pitkälle kehitetty, kokenut, hienostunut, valikoiva
wearable /weərəbl/ puettava, käyttökelpoinen
body-monitoring /bɒdimɒnɪtərɪŋ/ kehoa tarkkaileva, kehoa seuraava
fashionable /fæʃənəbl/ muodikas
accessory /ək'sesəri/ asuste, koriste
bracelet /breɪslɪt/ rannekoru
heartbeat /hɑːtbiːt/ syke, sydämenlyönti
continuously /kən'tɪnjuəsli/ jatkuvasti, tauotta
measure /meʒə/ mitata
range /reɪndʒ/ kattaa, vaihdella; joukko, valikoima
gathered /gæðəd/ koottu, kerätty
enable /ɪn'eɪbl/ mahdollistaa
self-awareness /ˌselfə'weənɪs/ tietoisuus itsestä
misuse /ˌmɪs'juːs/ väärinkäyttää
resolve /rɪ'zɒlv/ selvittää, ratkaista, päättää
inextricably /ˌɪneks'trɪkəbli/ erottamattomasti
environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ ympäristö
consumer /kən'sjuːmə, kən'suːmə/ kuluttaja
sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/ ympäristöä säästävä, kestävä
environmental /ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl/ ympäristöön liittyvä
impact /ɪmpækt/ vaikutus
consequently /kɒnsɪkwəntli/ siitä johtuen, siksi
repel /rɪ'pel/ hylkiä, pitää loitolla, torjua
odor /əudə/ haju
resource /rɪ'sɔːs, rɪ'zɔːs, riːsɔːrs/ vara(t), resurssi, voimavarat, rikkaudet, keino, kekseliäisyys
sub-Saharan /ˌsʌbsə'hɑːrən/ Saharan eteläpuolinen
recycled /ˌriː'saɪkld/ kierrätys-, kierrätetty
knitwear /nɪtweə/ neuleet
lingerie /lænʒəriː/ (naisten) alusvaatteet
yarn /jɑːn/ lanka
***spin, spun, spun** /spɪn, spʌn, spʌn/ kutoa, pyöriä, kehrätä
reduce /rɪ'djuːs, rɪ'duːs/ vähentää, alentaa, pienentää
frequency /frːkwənsi/ toistuminen, taajuus, yleisyys
fashionista /fæʃənɪstə/ muodinluoja
enclosed /ɪn'kləuzd/ suljettu
spaceship /speɪʃsɪp/ avaruusalus
post-nuclear /ˌpəust'njuːklɪə, ˌpəust'nuːklɪə/ ydinajan jälkeinen

Where my raincoat came from.

16.2C Answer the following questions in Finnish.

1 Millaisia älytekstiilit olivat aluksi ja miten ne ovat muuttuneet?
2 Miten ympäristö ja muoti liittyvät toisiinsa?
3 Miksi tekstissä mainitaan avaruusalukset?

16.2D What does the text say about the following subjects? Write a short explanation.

wearable fashion — heartbeat — backpackers — colour changing outfits

16.2E Find the following expressions in the text.

1 suunniteltiin uudelleen _____
2 kattaen kaiken fyysisestä aktiivisuudesta tunnetiloihin
_____
3 puolestaan _____
4 erottamattomasti yhteydessä johonkin
_____
5 työskentelevät jonkun parissa _____
6 2000-luvun alusta alkaen _____
7 kyllästyä vaatteisiinsa _____

16.2F Choose five key words or new expressions from your text and/or the previous exercises to teach your group members later.

16.2G Translate the sentences into English.

1 Puettavaa teknologiaa on suunniteltu uudelleen.
2 Asusteet näyttävät muodikkailta, vaikka ne mittaavat fyysistä aktiivisuutta ja tunnetiloja.
3 Useat suunnittelijat työskentelevät uusien kankaiden parissa, jotta vaatteisiin ei kyllästyttäisi niin nopeasti.

16.3

Fashion and art

The link between the world of fashion and the world of art is embodied in the work of the British fashion designer Alexander McQueen. When his exhibition *Savage Beauty* opened at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art (MoMA), people queued day and night across Central Park in order to see it. Whether you love or despise fashion, the astonishingly original work on display is clearly art. McQueen himself was often conflicted about the art form in which he expressed himself. He once said he despised the fashion world for its phoniness and its body fascism. Exhibits in the show range from wonderfully romantic dresses made from dyed duck feathers or lace, to downright weird creations of leather and steel. A coiled corset made from parallel aluminium rings, and a sculpted glass vest are among the strange curiosities on display. This is what makes McQueen more than just a designer of jeans, although it was his re-introduction of the low-rise hipster jeans back in the 1990s that first put him on the map.

The weird and wonderful creations of Alexander.

A taste for shock and drama

McQueen did not only design clothes, he also explored fabric and form in an utterly unique way. Painters work with paint, and McQueen's medium was clothes, which he used like a form of expressionist cinema. He had a taste for shock and drama which revealed itself in his sensational fashion shows. Always innovative, ahead of their time, and very theatrical, McQueen's shows were a full-on production and a hot ticket in the fashion world.

Using birdcages, butterflies, feathered wings, and once even a catwalk filled with water, he drew on the world of theatre, film, dance and music, London clubs and art history to wow the audience. He also used new technology and innovation to add a twist to the proceedings. He once projected a holographic 3D image of model Kate Moss onto the runway and experimented with streaming his catwalk shows live on the internet long before anybody else did. Earlier shows featured a volcanic catwalk that erupted into flames, and a giant Plexiglas snowstorm.

While not all fashion is art, and not all art is fashionable, the work of Alexander McQueen is both art and fashion.

embody /ɪm'bɒdi/ ilmentää, olla jonkin ruumiillistuma, yhdistää
savage /sævɪdʒ/ villi, raakalais-, kesytön
queue /kjuː/ jonottaa; jono
despise /dɪ'spaɪz/ halveksua
astonishingly /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋli/ hämmästyttävän
display /dɪ'spleɪ/ näyttely, näyttö, näytös; näyttää, laittaa esille
phoniness /fəuninəs/ tekopyhyys
range /reɪndʒ/ kattaa, vaihdella; joukko, valikoima
dye /daɪ/ värjätä
duck feather /dʌk feeeðə/ ankan höyhen
lace /leɪs/ pitsi
downright /daunraɪt/ suorastaan, täysin; suora, rehellinen
creation /kriː'eɪʃn/ luomus
coiled /kɔɪld/ kierretty
parallel /pærəlel/ rinnakkainen, samansuuntainen
aluminium /ˌælju'mɪnɪəm/ alumiini
sculpt /skʌlpt/ muotoilla
vest /vest/ liivi
curiosity /kjuərɪ'ɒsɪti/ kummallisuus, uteliaisuus
low-rise /ləuraɪz/ matala vyötärö
utterly /ʌtəli/ täysin, kertaikaikkisen
sensational /sen'seɪʃənl/ kohua herättävä, sensaatiomainen
innovative /ɪnəveɪtɪv, ɪnəvətɪv/ kekseliäs, innovatiivinen
full-on /fulɒn/ täydellinen, kokonainen, valmis
feathered /feðəd/ höyhenillä koristettu
***draw on** /drɔː ɒn/ käyttää hyväksi, turvautua
wow /wʌu/ tehdä vaikutus
innovation /ɪnə'veɪʃn/ uutuus, uudistus, keksintö
twist /twɪst/ yllättävä omituisuus
proceeding /prə'siːdɪŋ/ tapahtumien kulku, eteneminen, tapahtumat
runway /rʌnweɪ/ muotinäytöksen lava
experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ kokeilla; kokeilu
volcanic /vɒl'kænɪk/ tulivuori-, tuliperäinen
erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ purkautua, räjähtää
giant /dʒaɪənt/ valtava, jättiläismäinen, jättiläinen
fashionable /fæʃənəbl/ muodikas

16.3C Answer the following questions in Finnish.

1 Mikä on *Savage Beauty*?
2 Kuvaile Alexander McQueenin teoksia. (3 asiaa)
3 Miten Alexander McQueen uudisti muotinäytöksiä? (2 asiaa)

16.3D What does the text say about the following subjects? Write a short explanation.

MoMA — phoniness — glass vest — expressionist cinema

16.3E Find the following expressions in the text.

1 rakastitpa tai halveksitpa muotia

_____

2 näytillä _____
3 tekivät hänet tunnetuksi _____
4 aivan ainutlaatuisella tavalla _____
5 hänellä oli järkyttämisen ja draaman tajua

_____

6 aikaansa edellä _____
7 sekä taidetta että muotia _____

16.3F Choose five key words or new expressions from your text and/or the previous exercises to teach your group members later.

16.3G Translate the sentences into English.

1 Alexander McQueen oli aikaansa edellä kun hän laittoi luomuksiaan näytille.
2 Hänen erityinen tapansa käyttää materiaaleja teki hänestä kuuluisan.
3 Hänellä oli sekä kauneuden että draaman tajua.

Return to your group of three.

16H Discuss the texts using the keywords in the grid.
Fill in the missing information together.

	Types of clothing	Old-fashioned / modern	Materials used	Main idea
Clothes that shape us				
Tomorrow's fashions				
Fashion and art				

16I Retell the text you studied in English. Use exercise D to help you.
The group members will take notes while they listen to you. Take turns.

16J Teach the expressions in exercises E and F to your group members,
who will write them down.

16K Dictation. Write the English sentences in exercise G down,
as your partner reads them to you.

16L Choose task A, B or C. Write a few paragraphs (100–150 words).

A Do you think people spend too much money on fashion?
B There is a lot of criticism about thin-looking models.
What do you think about models used by the fashion industry?
C Young people are pressurised to dress in a certain way. Do you agree?

16M Work in pairs. Discuss at least two statements each.

Mini-debate: for and against

1 Decide who is Student A and Student B.
- Student A will argue in support of statements beginning with odd numbers (1, 3, 5 etc.)
- Student B will argue in support of statements beginning with even numbers (2, 4, 6 etc.)

Don't worry if you don't agree with the statement.

2 Make notes
- Student A takes one minute to write down arguments in support of the first statement.
- Student B writes down arguments against it.

3 Three-minute debate
- Now present your arguments to your partner and respond to their arguments. Use your notes to help you, but you don't need to stick to them. (Time up after three minutes.)

Statements

1 All graffiti should be removed from our streets.
2 Video games are more engaging than movies.
3 Art has no practical use in our everyday lives.
4 Any child can paint modern art.
5 The fashion industry sells products by making people feel bad about themselves.
6 Music nowadays is more about videos than music.
7 True art is something that can be enjoyed by anyone.
8 Art lessons should be compulsory for all high school students.
9 Art offers more benefits to people than sports.
10 Criticisms about violent content should apply equally to all forms of art.

Adjektiivit · Adjectives

Read the dialogue and underline all the adjectives and the words they refer to.

1 **Sam:** Have you heard? They're making a new *Sherlock Holmes* series!

2 **Dan:** Not another one! It's such an old story. Can't they come up with something more original?

3 **Sam:** This *is* original: Sherlock Holmes is on the moon. You have to admit it's an exciting idea. The moon is a much more interesting setting than London. This is going to be the best series ever. I'm so excited.

4 **Dan:** I'd be more excited if they'd just leave Sherlock alone. There are other less famous nineteenth-century detectives who are just as interesting as Mr Holmes. Let's have fewer dramas about Sherlock, and more about them.

5 **Sam:** I can't believe you're being so negative. You should go online. Even the least enthusiastic Sherlock fans love this idea.

6 **Dan:** Really? I think the sooner we move on from Sherlock the better. The only good thing about this new series is that he's on the moon – that's the furthest distance he's ever been from my life.

Adjektiivien vertailu

Adjektiivien vertailun muodostus

Adjektiiveilla on kolme eri muotoa: perusmuoto (korkea), komparatiivi (korkeampi) ja superlatiivi (korkein).

- **Lyhyet adjektiivit:** kaikki yksitavuiset adjektiivit ja kaksitavuiset adjektiivit, jotka päättyvät -y-kirjaimeen.
  high

  Säännöllinen **komparatiivi** → lisää adjektiiviin pääte **-er**
  high**er**

  Säännöllinen **superlatiivi** → lisää adjektiivin eteen the ja loppuun pääte **-est**
  the high**est**

- **Pitkät adjektiivit:** kaikki kolmitavuiset (tai pidemmät) sekä useimmat kaksitavuiset adjektiivit
  handsome

  Säännöllinen **komparatiivi** → lisää adjektiivin eteen sana **more**
  more handsome

  Säännöllinen **superlatiivi** → lisää adjektiivin eteen **the most**
  the most handsome

Oikeinkirjoituksessa huomioitavaa

- Adjektiivin konsonantin jälkeinen -y → -i
  eas**y**, eas**i**er, the eas**i**est
  heav**y**, heav**i**er, the heav**i**est

  Are some people luck**i**er than others?
  The day I married Amy was the happ**i**est day of my life.

Huomaa myös:

- loppukonsonantti kahdentuu lyhyillä adjektiiveilla:
  big, bi**gg**er, the bi**gg**est

- ääntymätön -e sulautuu päätteeseen:
  larg**e**, larg**er**, the larg**est**

  Her recent songs are sa**dd**er and wis**er** than her earlier hits.

Epäsäännölliset vertailumuodot

Seuraavien adjektiivien vertailumuodot pitää opetella ulkoa.

good, better, the best	hyvä, parempi, paras
bad, worse, the worst	huono, huonompi, huonoin
ill/sick, worse, the worst	sairas, sairaampi, sairain
little/small, smaller, the smallest	pieni, pienempi, pienin

Huomaa

far, further, the furthest	kaukainen, kaukaisempi, kaukaisin
far, farther, the farthest	kaukainen, kaukaisempi, kaukaisin (etäisyydet)

Further on tavallisempi muoto ja sitä voi käyttää kaikissa tilanteissa.

I have always wanted to travel further than my parents have done.

Muotoa *farther* käytetään vain etäisyyksistä.

The farthest distance I've ever run is 15 kilometres.

Further käytetään myös merkityksessä lisä, lisäksi.

I have no further questions.

old, older, the oldest	vanha, vanhempi, vanhin
old, elder, the eldest	vanha, vanhempi, vanhin (perheenjäsenet)

Muotoa *elder/eldest* käytetään vain perheenjäsenistä. *Than*-sanan edellä on aina *older*.

My elder brother lives in London. He is two years older than me.

late, later, the latest	myöhäinen, myöhäisempi, myöhäisin
the former – the latter	edellinen – jälkimmäinen
the first – the last	ensimmäinen – viimeinen

G1 **In groups of two or three take turns making comparative and superlative sentences of the sentences given. Feel free to change other words as well.**

e.g.	comparative	superlative
I'm really bad at singing.	I'm **worse** at singing.	I'm **the worst** (of us) at singing.

1 He is good at photography.
2 She is a great actor.
3 Your shoes are fantastic.
4 The shop sells expensive jewellery.
5 The ring I bought is old.

Adjektiiveja verrattaessa käytetään seuraavia sanoja

Perusmuoto

as ... as

I ran to the theatre **as** fast **as** I could.

I'm sorry to say that the new *Star Wars* is not **as** good **as** the old one.

Komparatiivi

than

This painting is more expensive **than** my car.

Muita muotoja

Joidenkin adjektiivien jälkeen vertailusana *kuin* on **to**.

Similar to samanlainen kuin

The Lion King is **similar to** William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

Inferior to huonompi kuin

Anyone who says rock music is **inferior to** classical music hasn't listened to much rock.

Superior to parempi kuin

Most fans agree that the sequel to *Terminator* is **superior to** the original movie.

Huomaa:

BrE	AmE
different from/to	**different than**

Street art is **different from/to** other art forms because it is not easy to collect or exhibit.

G2 Translate the sentences into English.

1 Golden Globe -palkinto ei ole yhtä kuuluisa kuin Oscar.
2 Onko Jennifer Lawrence kauniimpi kuin Lisa Simpson?
3 Pop-musiikki ei kuulosta ollenkaan samanlaiselta kuin jazz.
4 Isäni mielestä elokuvat ovat huonompia kuin näytelmät.
5 Opettajani mielestä runous on parempaa kuin proosa.

Adjektiivien vahvistussanat

Adjektiivia voidaa vahvistaa. Huomaa, että perusmuotoa, komparatiivia ja superlatiivia vahvistetaan eri sanoilla.

Perusmuoto

- **very, really** todella, erittäin

  I was **very**/**really** pleased with the sculpture I made in the art class.

- **a little, a bit, slightly** hiukan

  The photo is **a little** / **a bit** / **slightly** out of focus.

- **quite, rather, pretty** melko, aika

  She thought the movie was entertaining, but **quite** / **rather** / **pretty** long.

- **much too, far too** liian, aivan liian

  The plan for the new building is impressive, but **much too** / **far too** expensive.

- **way too** on puhekieltä, ei sovi kirjalliseen ilmaisuun

Huomaa *enough*-sanan sijoittuminen adjektiivin jälkeen:

I'm not **good enough** yet to get a role in the play.

Komparatiivi

- **Much, a lot, far** paljon

  Using unknown actors is **much** / **a lot** / **far** cheaper than using big stars.

- **A little, a bit, somewhat** hiukan

  The audience was **a little** / **a bit** / **somewhat** more restless after the break.

Superlatiivi

- **by far** the greatest

  Arsenal fans sing: "We're **by far** the greatest team the world has ever seen".
  Arsenal-fanit laulavat: "Me olemme kaikkien aikojen paras joukkue, jonka maailma on nähnyt".

- the greatest **of all** (the very greatest)

  My dad says Leonard Cohen is the greatest **of all** singers.
  Isäni sanoo, että Leonard Cohen on kaikista laulajista paras.

INFO BOX

Very or really?

- Adding "very" to an adjective that is already extreme can sound a little unnatural.
  e.g. Don't say "very excellent".

  Excellent already means very good. So adding an extra very is unnecessary.

- If you want to make an extreme adjective stronger, you can often use "really".
  e.g. really excellent, really great, really amazing, really stunning, really huge, really awful, really horrible, really delighted

Adjektiivien käyttö substantiivina

Adjektiivia voidaan käyttää tarkoittamaan ihmisryhmää. Tällöin adjektiivia edeltää **the**, esim. **the old**, **the young**, **the unemployed**, **the retired**

The old often shop during weekdays.
vanhat ihmiset

The unemployed should be offered training courses.
työttömät

Adjektiivi ei yleensä saa monikon päätettä.

Monikon pääte tulee kuitenkin, kun on kyse iästä ja väristä.

The 18-year-olds are in the other group.
18-vuotiaat

The whites in South Africa mostly speak Afrikaans.
valkoiset ihmiset

Vaihtoehtoisesti voi käyttää people sanaa ilmaisemaan samaa asiaa.

the old = old people
the young = young people

The + adjektiivi voi ilmaista myös abstraktia asiaa.

the dark
the unknown
the impossible

Baby Charlotte is scared of **the dark**.

CGI (computer generated imagery) makes **the impossible** possible.
CGI tekee mahdottomasta mahdollisen.

Are there any drive-in theatres left?

-ing ja -ed -päätteiset adjektiivit

-ed-päätteiset adjektiivit kuvaavat tunnetiloja

esim. interested, bored (kiinnostunut, kyllästynyt)

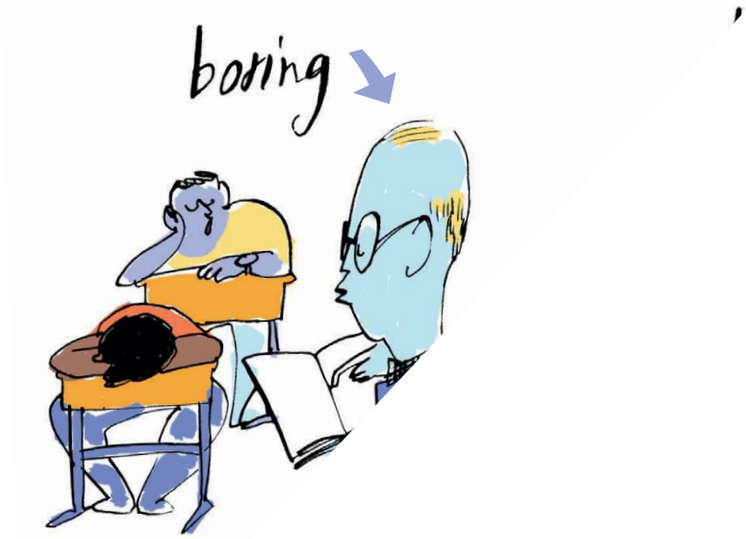
I'm not **interested** in modern art.
En ole kiinnostunut nykytaiteesta.

They looked utterly **bored**.
He näyttivät todella kyllästyneiltä.

-ing-päätteiset adjektiivit kuvaavat jotakin oman persoonan ulkopuolista asiaa

esim. exciting, confusing (jännittävä, hämmentävä)

The final problem in our math class was really **confusing**.
Viimeinen lasku matematiikan tunnilla oli todella hämmentävä.



G3 Choose the correct alternative and translate the sentences into Finnish.

1 I was very **boring** / **bored** in class.
2 My exam results were **surprised** / **surprising**.
3 The lunch at the school cafeteria was not very **satisfying** / **satisfied**.
4 The film about the environment was **depressed** / **depressing**.
5 I was **shocked** / **shocking** by the modern art.
6 Did you think the play was **frightened** / **frightening**?

G4 In groups of two or three take turns making comparative and superlative sentences. The words in the brackets will help you.

e.g.
This book is ... (long/read)
Student 1: This book is long.
Student 2: This book is even longer.
Student 3: This is the longest book I have ever read.

1 This sculpture is... (big/seen)
2 That song is... (sad/heard)
3 The artist I spoke to was... (talented/met)
4 Your singing is... (bad/heard)
5 That video game... (good/played)
6 This ticket is... (expensive/bought)

G5 Work in pairs. One of you is Louise and the other is Liam. Translate the Finnish words into English.

Louise: Have you read **1** (viimeisin) book by James Dashner?
Liam: No, he's **2** (tylsin) author I've ever read.
Louise: Come on. I know you don't like sci-fi, but he deserves **3** (vähän enemmän) respect.
Liam: I guess I'm **4** (kiinnostuneempi) in real-life stories. You know, stories that are **5** (keskittyneempi) on the world we live in.
Louise: That's exactly what **6** (parhaat) sci-fi novels are about – real-world problems like climate change, surveillance, cybercrime...
Liam: Maybe, but most of the sci-fi movies I have seen are **7** (enemmän) about special effects than serious issues. I'd like to have **8** (vähemmän) spaceships and cyborgs, and **9** (vähän enemmän) realism.

G6 Fill in the correct words using the Finnish hints.

To outsiders acting may look like a **1** _____ (todella hohdokas) profession. In reality it is **2** _____ (todella) tough. There are **3** _____ (aivan liian monia) actors chasing **4** _____ (aivan liian harvoja) roles. At every audition you have to prove to the director that you are **5** _____ (tarpeeksi hyvä) even for a minor role. Even if you are **6** _____ (paras) person for the part and get the role, the script can still be **7** _____ (melko heikko). You may try your **8** _____ (parhaansa), but that won't stop the lousy reviews. Hearing critics say that your **9** _____ (viimeisin) movie is **10** _____ (huonoin) film they've ever seen is depressing.

If the film is a box office hit, life may get **11** _____ (vähän helpompi). More people know who you are and you may be offered **12** _____ (kiinnostavampia) roles. But you are only **13** _____ (niin hyvä kuin) your last movie, so you have to hope the next one is not a flop. Even **14** _____ _____ (lahjakkaimmat) actors can suddenly find themselves without work.

By far the best thing that can happen to an actor is becoming part of a film franchise. *The Harry Potter* cast were **15** _____ (onnekkaampi) **16** _____ (kuin useimmat) actors. The films were **17** _____ (menestyneempiä kuin) anyone expected, making many of the actors millionaires. The **18** _____ (vanhemmat) actors were especially relieved. The movie business is **19** _____ (kiinnostuneempia) in youth than older people. After all, **20** _____ (aktiivisin) moviegoers are young people.

Adverbit · Adverbs

In pairs read out loud the sentences. Underline words or parts of the sentences that answer the questions: How? Where? When?

1 Sam has nearly finished reading the first part of the trilogy. He'll start part two tomorrow.
2 The movie had hardly begun when the fire alarm went off.
3 Despite the rain, they arrived early, and slowly began setting up the marquee.
4 We worked hard, then went outside to stretch our legs.
5 The concert finished at midnight, and we were truly relieved to get out of the packed stadium.
6 He performed the part well. No wonder he is rising fast in his profession.

Adverbien muodostus

Adverbit vastaavat kysymyksiin **Missä? Milloin? Miten?**

Paikkaa ilmaisevat (Missä?)

The art museum is **over there**.

Sit **down**.

Aikaa ilmaisevat (Milloin?)

Later in the afternoon

Early the next morning

Tapaa ilmaisevat (Miten?)

He shouted **loudly**.

Come here **quickly**!

Tapaa ilmaisevat adverbit

Tapaa ilmaisevien adverbien muodostus

→ **adjektiivi + ly**

He sat **patiently** and waited for the principal to arrive.	kärsivälli**sesti**
He **shyly** accepted the prize given to him by the Queen.	ujo**sti**
She **proudly** held up a copy of her latest novel.	ylpeä**nä**
When the band didn't show up, the fans **angrily** demanded their money back.	vihaise**sti**

Jos adjektiivi päättyy **-ly** → adverbin muodostus: **in a -ly way/manner**

The president and his wife greeted the locals **in a friendly way**.	ystävälli**sesti**

The audience enjoyed the **humorous way/manner** in which he talked about his past mistakes.
Yleisö nautti, kun hän kertoi menneisyydessä tekemistään virheistä humoristisesti.

Huomaa oikeinkirjoitus:

automatic – automatically

scientific – scientifically

Adverbien vertailu

- **ly-päätteiset adverbit**

  → aina more ja most sanoilla (superlatiivin edessä ei ole aina the-artikkelia)

  You can move more freely outside.

- **adverbi = adjektiivi** t

  → -er ja -est päätteet kuten adjektiivien vertailussa

  He read novels **faster than** anyone else in the reading circle.

Huomaa **well**, **badly** ja **far** vertaillaan, kuten adjektiivit (good, bad ja far).

She painted **better** than anyone else in the class.

Their results were **worse** than ever.

He lives **furthest (farthest)** away from school.

Adjektiivin ja adverbin muoto sama, merkitys muuttuu

deep	syvä	fast	nopea
late	myöhäinen	long	pitkä
right	oikea	straight	suora
wrong	väärä	low	matala
hard	vaikea	fine	hieno

Huomaa adjektiivin ja adverbin merkitysero.

It was **hard** for her to fall asleep.	(adjektiivi: vaikeaa)
She tried **hard** to fall asleep.	(adverbi: kovasti)
Lake Päijänne is **deep**.	(adjektiivi: syvä)
He gazed **deep** into her eyes.	(adverbi: syvälle)
We had a **long** talk about the future.	(adjektiivi: pitkä)
How **long** have you lived in Finland?	(adverbi: kauan, pitkään)
Nobody knew the **right** answer.	(adjektiivi: oikea)
You guessed **right**. I'm not from round here.	(adverbi: oikein)

Adverbillä kaksi muotoa ja merkitystä

close	lähellä	closely	tiiviisti
free	vapaana	freely	vapaasti, sujuvasti
hard	kovasti	hardly	tuskin
high	korkea	highly	erittäin
late	myöhään	lately	viime aikoina
near	lähellä	nearly	melkein

In class the twins always sit **close** together. (lähellä)
Magnetism and electricity are **closely** connected. (tiiviisti)

Children under six travel **free**. (ilmaiseksi)
Two hours after the festival the traffic was moving **freely** again. (sujuvasti)

You need to work **hard** to make it as an actor. (kovasti)
My granny **hardly** speaks any English, but she enjoyed her trip to London. (tuskin)

The pyramids rise **high** above the desert. (korkealle)
It wasn't a great movie, but it was **highly** entertaining. (todella)

She arrived **late** for the audition, but still got the part. (myöhässä)
I haven't had much time for reading **lately**. Too much homework. (viime aikoina)

If you stand **near** the front, you'll enjoy the show a lot more. (lähellä)
Because of the traffic jam, we **nearly** missed the concert. (melkein)

Adverbit so ja such

so + adjektiivi tai adverbi

The show was **so popular**, it ran for five years.
niin suosittu

The line for tickets moved **so slowly**, we gave up and went shopping instead.
niin hitaasti

such + adjektiivi + substantiivi

It was **such a popular show** that it ran for five years.
niin suosittu esitys

It was **such a slow line** that we decided not to join it.
niin hidas jono

G7 **Work in pairs. Translate the given words into English.**

	A	B
1	Did you sleep (hyvin)?	No, I slept (huonommin kuin) ever.
2	Do you live (lähellä) to school?	Actually, I live (kauempana) away than you.
3	Have you seen any good movies (viime aikoina)?	There's a horror comedy I really enjoyed. It was (upeasti) scripted.
4	You weren't too (myöhään) for the opera, were you?	No, but we nearly didn't get in. I had (typerästi) left the tickets at home.
5	Jess said this year's festival was (nokkelasti) put together. What did you think?	I liked the way you could move (vapaasti) from one stage to another.
6	I (tuskin) recognised you in your vampire costume.	Yeah, I was trying (todella kovasti) to look like Nosferatu.
7	How was the gig? Did it go (hyvin)?	Better than (aiemmin).

G8 Choose the correct alternative.

1 Who is talking too **loud** / **loudly**?
2 It was **so** / **such** foggy that they could **hard** / **hardly** see their own feet.
3 I can't sing that **high** / **highly**.
4 They tried **hard** / **hardly** to entertain the crowd.
5 The celebrity was **wrong** / **wrongly** accused of not paying her taxes.
6 He was so **deep** / **deeply** in love, he didn't see her faults.
7 She is the most **high** / **highly** respected actor of her generation.
8 His bodyguard stood **right** / **rightly** behind him.
9 Why does time move so **slow** / **slowly** when you are bored?
10 Her music and her life are **close** / **closely** connected.

G9 Fill in the gaps using the Finnish hints.

Recently, Jack has been **1** _____ (innokkaasti) reading dystopian novels. **2** _____ (Yleensä), this wouldn't be a problem, but in Jack's case it was. He would walk **3** _____ (hitaasti) down the road reading a book. Of course, he would **4** _____ (vahingossa) bump into lampposts or other people. **5** _____ (Onneksi), no one was **6** _____ (vakavasti) hurt.

There were also problems on the bus. Jack would be concentrating **7** _____ (niin kovasti) on his book that he would sometimes forget to look up, and then he would miss his stop. These accidents happened **8** _____ (niin säännöllisesti) that his parents **9** _____ (lopulta) decided to do something about it. They started buying him audiobooks. Nowadays, Jack is no longer staring at the pages of a book; his eyes are **10** _____ (enimmäkseen) fixed on what is happening around him.

Epäsuora kerronta · Reported speech

Read the sentences and underline the pronouns and verbs.

You are a criminal!

You have always been a criminal!

I will take you to the police station!

You are going to prison today!

A few days later Banksy tells his friend about this conversation:

"Then she said that I was a criminal, and that I had always been a criminal. She said she would take me to the police station and that I was going to prison that day."

Epäsuora kerronta

- Epäsuorassa kerronnassa puhuja selostaa jonkun toisen kertomia asioita. Kerronta tapahtuu jälkeenpäin, siksi on huomioitava aikamuotoihin ja **pronomineihin** liittyvät muutokset.

"**You** are a criminal!"	**She** said (that) **I** was a criminal.
"**You** have always been a criminal!"	**She** said (that) **I** had always been a criminal.
"**I** will take **you** to the police station!"	**She** said (that) **she** would take **me** to the police station.

Huomaa: Arkikielessä that-sana jää usein pois.

- Aikamuotomuutokset tapahtuvat, mikäli **johtolause (she said)** on imperfektissä. Nykyhetken aikamuodot muuttuvat menneen ajan aikamuodoiksi:

preesens	→	imperfekti
perfekti	→	pluskvamperfekti
futuuri	→	konditionaali

Huomaa:

- Aikamuotomuutoksia ei tapahdu, jos johtolause on preesensissä.

  She **says** (that) I **am** a criminal.

- Jos selostettava asia on pysyvä tai ajankohtainen, tai yleisesti tunnettu tosiasia, voit käyttää myös preesensiä, vaikka johtolause on imperfektissä.

  The **teacher said** that water boils at 100C.

Suomen kielessä aikamuotojen käyttö on vapaampaa.

Banksy strikes again.

Epäsuorassa kerronnassa **myös ajan ja paikan määreet muuttuvat**, koska asia kerrotaan jälkeenpäin ja tilanne on muuttunut.

Police officer: "You are going to prison **today**!"

Banksy speaks to his friend a few days later: "She said that I was going to prison **that (very) day**!"

Puhumistilanne:	**Epäsuora kerronta myöhemmin:**
now	then, right away, immediately
today	that day, that same day, that very day
tonight	that night, that same night, that very night
tomorrow	the following day, the next day
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
last night	the night before
this week	that week
here	there

G10 Kerro seuraava kuulemasi keskustelu kaverillesi myöhemmin.

At the Edinburgh Festival Fringe

Eddie: I really enjoyed your stand-up, Trevor.
Trevor: Thank you, I have been practising very hard.
Eddie: I am sure you will bring the house down tomorrow.
Trevor: Really? I'm so happy you think so.

Eddie said to Trevor that he _____ really _____ his stand-up.

Trevor _____ him and said that he _____ very hard.

Eddie then said that he _____ sure that Trevor _____

the house down _____.

Trevor replied that he _____ so happy that

Eddie _____ so.

Epäsuora kysymys

Film casting: Director's questions

Why are you interested in this part?

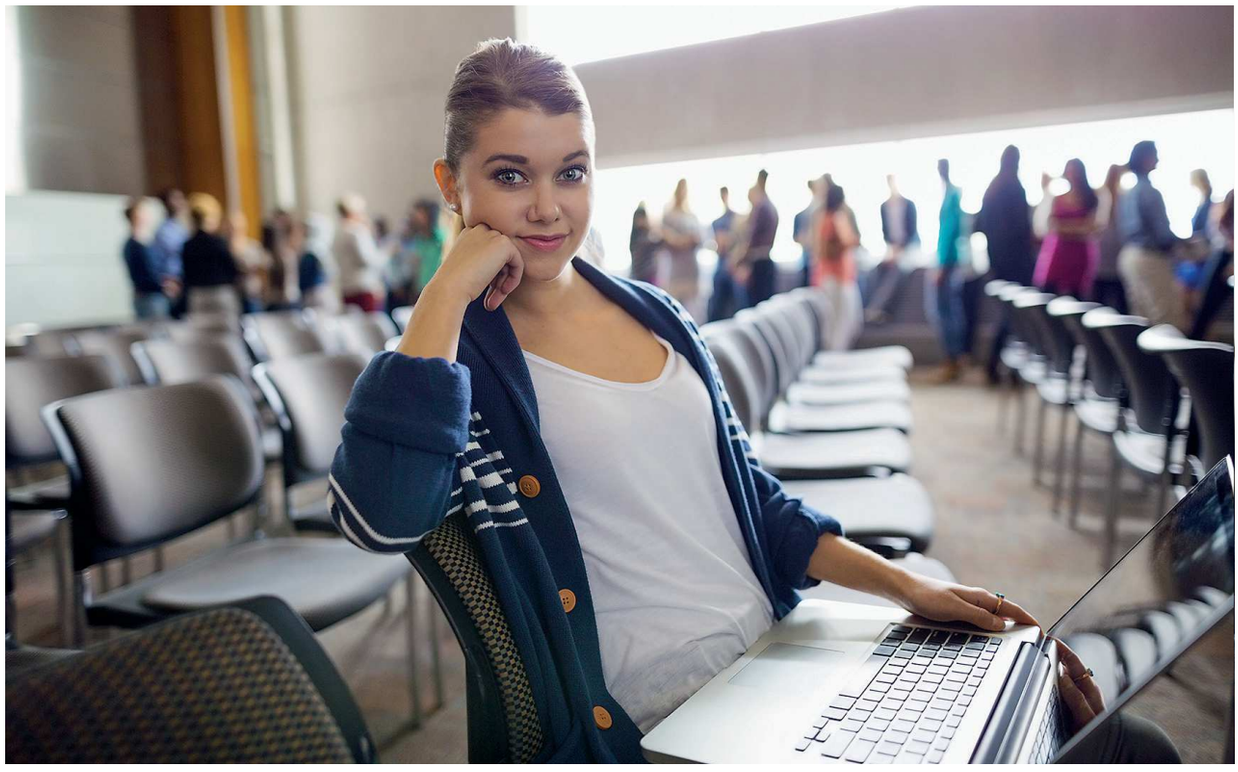
How long have you been studying this part?

Where will you be in 10 years' time?

Are you sure you want to travel?

I was at an audition last week. This is what happened:

The interviewer asked me why I was interested in that part, and how long I had been studying it. She also inquired where I would be in 10 years time. She asked if I was sure that I wanted to travel.



Epäsuora kysymys on selostus aiemmin esitetyistä kysymyksistä. Se ei ole enää suora kysymys, joten kysymysmerkki jää pois, ja sanajärjestys on suora.

Jos johtolause on imperfektissä, muista aikamuotomuutokset.

P S
"Why are you interested in this part?"

S P
The interviewer asked me why I was interested in that part.

Huomaa, jos kysymyksessä ei ole kysymyssanaa (why, where), epäsuoran kysymyksen aloittaa **if** tai **whether** (suomen kielen -ko, -kö -pääte).

P S
"Are you sure you want to travel?"

S P
She asked me **if** I was sure I wanted to travel.

G11 You had a strange interview last week. Below are some of the questions you were asked. Tell your friend about the interview.

"Who is your favourite director?"
"How many French films have you seen?"
"Did your dad teach you how to juggle?"
"Can you sing your favourite song now?"
"Are you able to start work tomorrow?"

The interviewer started by asking _____.

He then asked _____.

He inquired _____.

He also asked _____.

Finally, he asked_____.

Epäsuorat käskyt, kiellot ja pyynnöt

Tips for succeeding as an actor:
1 Be positive.
2 Get to know your strengths.
3 Learn a foreign language.
4 Practise your lines.
5 Never stop learning.

If you had to summarise these tips to your friend, it would go like this:

> To succeed as an actor the director told me to be positive and to get to know my strengths. She advised me to learn a foreign language. She also advised me to practise my lines. Finally, she told me never to stop learning.

Epäsuorissa käskyissä ja pyynnöissä ei tarvitse miettiä aikamuotomuutoksia.

Rakenne on seuraava:

	Verbi +	objekti +	(not / never) to +	infinitiivi	
She	told	me	to	be	positive.
She	told	me	never to	stop	learning.

G12 Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1	"I met Robin this morning."	Sara said...
2	"Robin had been on tour last month."	She added that...
3	"He reminds me of the young Elvis.	She said...
4	"What time is it?"	A lady asked me...
5	"Can you tell me the way to Tate Modern?"	She also asked...
6	"Have you ever seen Banksy's graffiti?"	She inquired...
7	"Don't go!"	My boyfriend begged...
8	"Come back!"	He wanted...
9	"Never say never!"	He advised...

G13 Choose either dialogue A or B. Change the sentences into indirect speech.

A

Erica: Can we be just friends?
Mark: I don't want any friends.
Erica: Why do you say that? Last night you were very friendly.
Mark: I changed my mind.

B

Director: I can't hear you. Speak more loudly!
Brad: I'm doing my best. I have a cold today.
Director: Go home and come back tomorrow when you feel better.
Brad: Thank you, that's a good idea.

A Erica asked Mark if...
B The director told Brad...

G14 In pairs, decide which one of you is A and B. Change the Finnish sentences into English.

	A	B
1	Kay sanoi menevänsä keittiöön.	**Kay said she was going to the kitchen / she would go to the kitchen.**
2	**She said she was going to bake a cake.**	Hän sanoi aikovansa leipoa kakun.
3	Jake lupasi auttaa häntä.	**Jake promised to help her.**
4	**Kay promised not to get angry with him.**	Kay lupasi olla suuttumatta hänelle.
5	Jake kysyi montako munaa hän tarvitsee.	**Jake asked how many eggs she needed.**
6	**Then he asked if he could whisk them.**	Sitten hän kysyi saisiko hän vatkata ne.
7	Kay varoitti Jakea rikkomasta munia.	**Kay warned Jake not to break the eggs.**
8	**Jake said he would have to break them to (be able to) whisk them.**	Jake sanoi että hänen on pakko rikkoa ne vatkatakseen ne.
9	Kay sanoi että hän on aina pitänyt vitsikkäistä miehistä.	**Kay said she had always liked funny men.**

G15 Write the following dialogue as a story. Remember the rules for reported speech.

Erica: I like stand-up. But I have never seen it live.
Jack: Nor have I.
Erica: Will you come to Edinburgh with me?
Jack: Sure I will, as long as we go to see a lot of stand-up.
Erica: Nobody has ever given me an answer this quickly!

Välimerkit · Punctuation

Read the sentences and translate them into Finnish.
Compare how the two languages are punctuated.

1 I have never considered myself a real film buff, but I tend to watch a lot of films online.
2 While my favourites are documentaries, indie films and science fiction films, they are not, however, the only film genres that I watch.
3 My friends and I decided that we would watch only old Hollywood classics this summer.
4 We would have succeeded in our plan if the weather had not been so sunny every day.

- Välimerkkien käytössä suurimmat erot englannin ja suomen kielten välillä ovat pilkun käytössä.

Pilkku (comma)

- Englannin kielessä käytetään pilkkua selventämään tekstiä. Puheessa pilkun kohdalla olisi luontevaa pitää pieni tauko.

  Now that I am living in Manhattan, I have seen many well-known actors.

- Englannin kielessä pilkkusäännöt eivät ole ehdottomia, vaan pilkkujen käyttö riippuu usein tyylistä ja kirjoittajasta. Hyvä muistisääntö on:

  When in doubt, leave it out!

Pilkkua ei käytetä

Päälauseen jälkeen tulevaa sivulausetta ei eroteta pilkulla, toisin kuin suomen kielessä.

People watch superhero movies **because** they are entertaining.
Ihmiset katsovat supersankarielokuvia, koska ne ovat viihdyttäviä.

Muista erityisesti seuraavat tapaukset, joissa **ei** käytetä **pilkkua**.

- **that-lause**

  Some film critics argue **that** archetypes lack originality.
  Jotkut elokuva-arvostelijat väittävät, että arkkityypit eivät ole omaperäisiä.

- **if-lause**

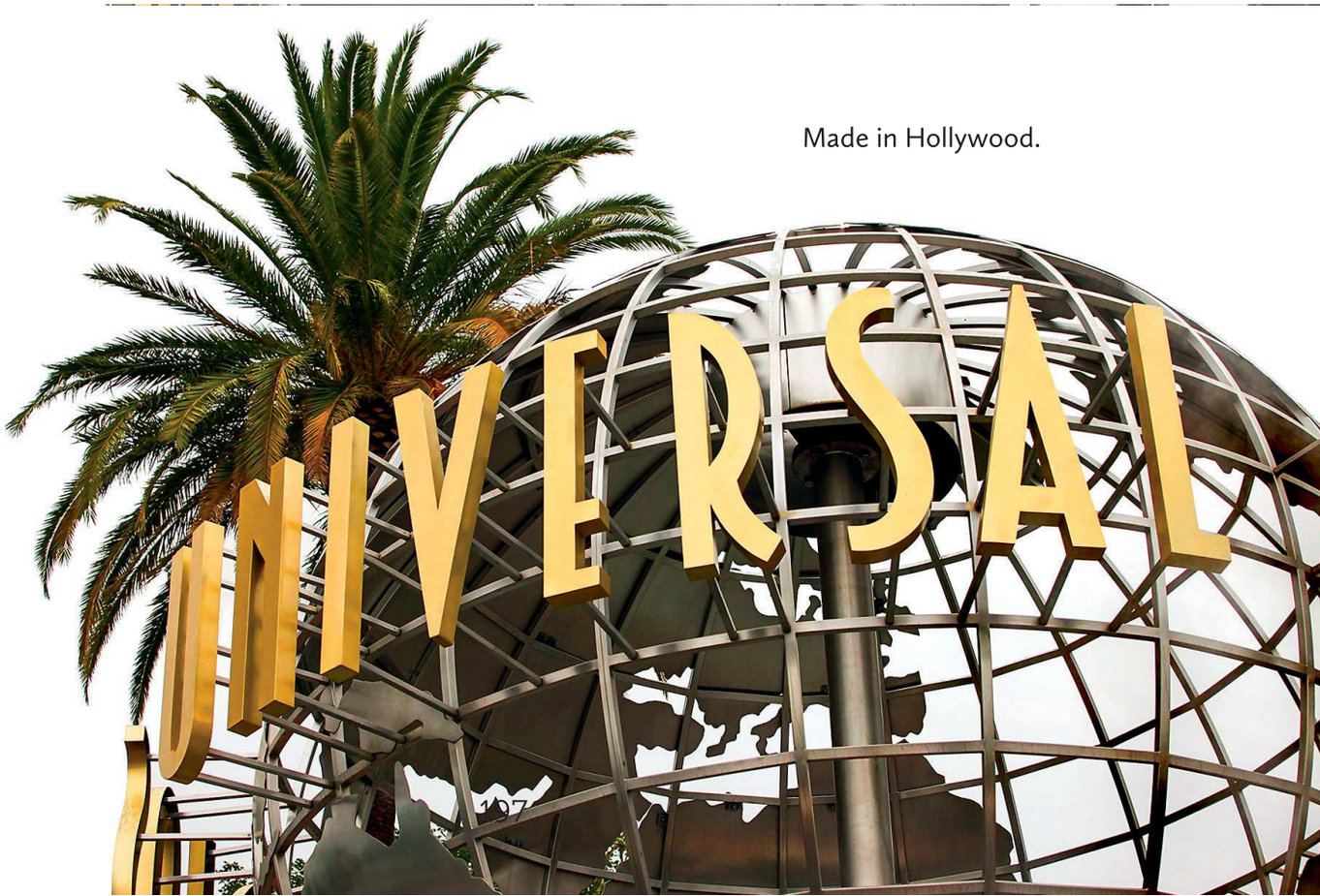
  My mom said she would pay me a hundred dollars **if** I watched a vampire movie with her.
  Äitini sanoi maksavansa minulle sata dollaria, jos katsoisin vampyyrielokuvan hänen kanssaan.

- **kiinteä eli virkkeen ymmärtämisen kannalta välttämätön relatiivilause**

  Archetypes are fictional characters **who** appear in stories around the world.
  Arkkityypit ovat fiktiivisiä hahmoja, jotka esiintyvät tarinoissa ympäri maailmaa.

  The archetype **that** fascinates me the most is the warrior woman.
  Arkkityyppi, joka kiinnostaa minua eniten, on soturinainen.

Made in Hollywood.



Pilkkua käytetään

- **Jos virke alkaa sivulauseella**, se erotetaan yleensä päälauseesta pilkulla.

  Because archetypes are familiar to global audiences**,** filmmakers use them in big-budget movies.
  Koska arkkityypit ovat tuttuja maailmanlaajuiselle yleisölle, elokuvantekijät käyttävät niitä suuren budjetin elokuvissa.

  If a superhero film becomes a box office hit**,** a sequel or two will undoubtedly follow.
  Jos supersankarielokuvasta tulee kassamenestys, jatko-osa tai pari seuraa sitä varmasti.

- **Irralliset lisäykset** erotetaan yleensä pilkulla muusta virkkeestä.

  Irrallinen huomautus:

  Mulan**, the only child in the family,** takes her father's place in the Chinese army.
  Mulan, perheen ainoa lapsi, ottaa isänsä paikan Kiinan armeijassa.

  Irrallinen (lisätietoa antava) relatiivilause:

  Obi Wan Kenobi**, who appears in the Star Wars movies,** embodies the archetype of the mentor.
  Obi Wan Kenobi, joka esiintyy Star Wars-elokuvissa, on esimerkki neuvonantajan arkkityypistä.

  Lauseadverbit ja sidesanat (konnektiivit):

  Naturally, the lover-hero archetype has charm and self-confidence.
  Luonnollisesti rakastaja-sankarin arkkityypillä on viehätysvoimaa ja itseluottamusta.

  He is**, however,** easily lured into danger by a femme fatale.
  Kohtalokas nainen viekoittelee hänet kuitenkin helposti vaaraan.

- Pilkulla erotetaan **luetteloissa** eri kohdat.

  The lover archetype is young, attractive and restless. (BrE)
  The lover archetype is young, attractive, and restless. (AmE)
  Rakastajan arkkityyppi on nuori, puoleensavetävä ja levoton.

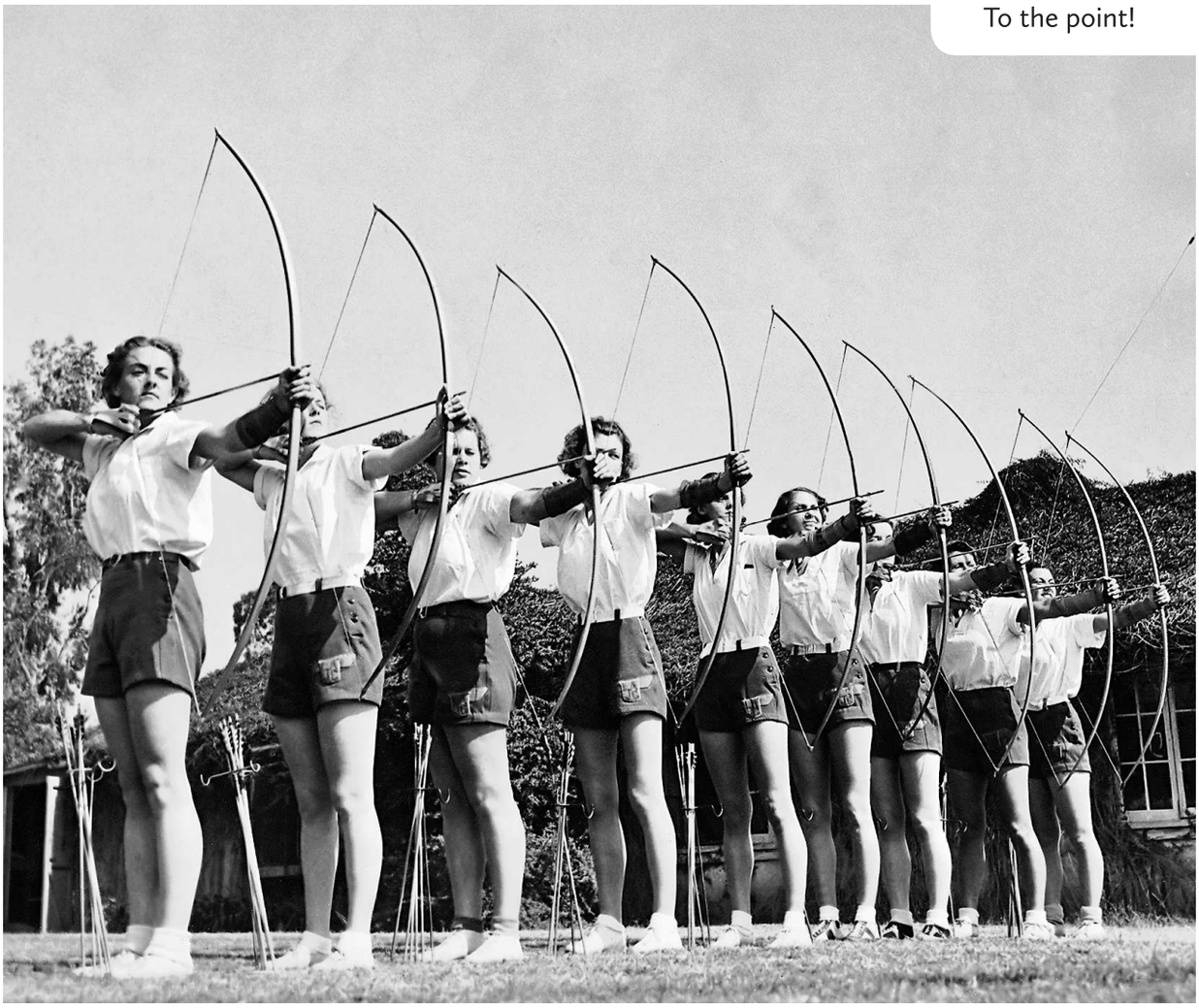
- Pilkkua käytetään usein **but-, or- ja and-alkuisen lauseen edellä**.

  James Bond admires beautiful women, **but** is unable to commit to one person.
  James Bond ihailee kauniita naisia mutta ei kykene sitoutumaan yhteen ihmiseen.

- **Lauseenvastikkeet** erotetaan muusta virkkeestä pilkulla.

  Using bows and arrows to deadly effect, the fearless female warriors defeated their male enemies.
  Koska pelottomat naissoturit käyttivät jousia ja nuolia tappavasti, he voittivat miespuoliset vihollisensa.

To the point!



G16 Read through the following sentences and add commas where necessary. Then choose one of the reasons in the box to explain why you have used a comma in each sentence.

A sivulause ennen päälausetta
B irrallinen lisäys
C lauseenvastike
D luettelo
E but-, or-, and-alkuinen lause
F ei pilkkua that-lauseen edellä

1 After watching the entire *Game of Thrones* series I went for a run. ☐
2 If I ever suggest getting a tattoo show me this photograph of a tattooed 80-year-old woman. ☐
3 The Burj Khalifa the tallest building in the world is a major tourist attraction. ☐
4 I like Banksy's art but I still think drawing on public walls is wrong. ☐
5 Vampires are supposed to be afraid of garlic silver wooden crosses and sunlight. ☐
6 She never thought that she would fall in love with a robot. ☐
7 Unless you have a whacky sense of humour stay away from this zom-com movie. ☐
8 After playing on stage for three hours Jimi Hendrix set fire to his guitar. ☐
9 Robert Pattinson the actor who played Edward Cullen used to be a male model. ☐
10 I think the best book that I've ever read is *Attack on Titan*. ☐

G17 **Work with a partner. First, listen to the following passage, and pay attention to where the reader pauses. Then fill in the commas where needed.**

Joanna Carson the well-known film critic has been replaced by an unknown 20-year-old from Louisville Kentucky. Carson who has worked for the *Movie Times* for 23 years was in tears last Friday. "I have reviewed romance horror westerns musicals sci-fi and those horrible action movies. After being in the business for so many years I can safely say that nobody knows more about films than I do. However I guess the paper felt that they needed new blood. I've always said that if I start repeating myself they should fire me. And now of course they have." The newcomer who starts at the paper next month was excited about his new job. "I like movies and I like writing" he said. "Furthermore I get to go to all the premieres and it's all for free! Great stuff."

Heittomerkki (apostrophe)

- Tarvitset heittomerkkiä genetiivissä ja lyhennetyissä verbimuodoissa.

  James Cameron's *Avatar* is the highest-grossing film of all time.
  James Cameronin Avatar on kaikkien aikojen eniten rahaa tuottanut elokuva.

  Sir Peter Jackson's directing a new movie.
  Sir Peter Jackson on kuvaamassa uutta elokuvaa.

Lainausmerkit (quotation marks, inverted commas)

- Suorat lainaukset tulevat lainausmerkkien sisään.

  "I'll be back," said the Terminator.

Piste (full stop BrE, period AmE)

- Huomaa pisteiden käytön erot:

British English	American English
Mr Bond	Mr. Bond
Dr No	Dr. No
USA	U.S.A.
eg /e.g.	e.g.

Yhdysmerkki (hyphen)

- Käytä yhdysmerkkiä kaksi- tai useampiosaisissa määreissä ennen pääsanaa.

  The 34-year-old actor Jake Gyllenhaal had to follow a tough five-month workout routine for his role as a boxing champion in the film *Southpaw*.
  34-vuotiaan Jake Gyllenhaalin piti noudattaa viisi kuukautta tiukkaa kuntokuuria Southpaw-elokuvan nyrkkeilijämestarin roolia varten.

- Monet suomen kielen yhdyssanoista kirjoitetaan englannissa erikseen, ilman yhdysmerkkiä.

  Aunt May is a supporting character in the *Spider-Man* series.
  May-täti on sivuhahmo Hämähäkkimies-sarjassa.

  The *Star Wars* trilogy has remained popular for over 35 years.
  Tähtien sota -trilogia on säilyttänyt suosionsa yli 35 vuotta.

- Kun kirjoitat englannin kielellä, vältä sanojen tavuttamista.

G18 **Listen to the following dialogue. In pairs, add punctuation marks where needed. The speakers' intonation and pauses may help you decide how to punctuate this.**

Mum, monsters and me

Me: Why do you like these stupid vampire movies Youre an adult arent you There is something deeply wrong about a 42 year old mother of three grown children watching Dracula Bill Eric and Bella Swan You *do* know that theyre not real people right

Mum: Oh come on Its good clean fun Besides its exciting and I need some excitement in my life

Me: What kind of excitement Blood blood and guts more blood and some weird looking teeth

Mum: Jamess mother also likes these types of films And the twins love them

Me: I dont think the twins opinion counts Mum Theyre six years old

Mum: Well listen to this When other girls wanted to be ballet dancers I kind of wanted to be a vampire Who do you think said that The actress Angelina Jolie thats who

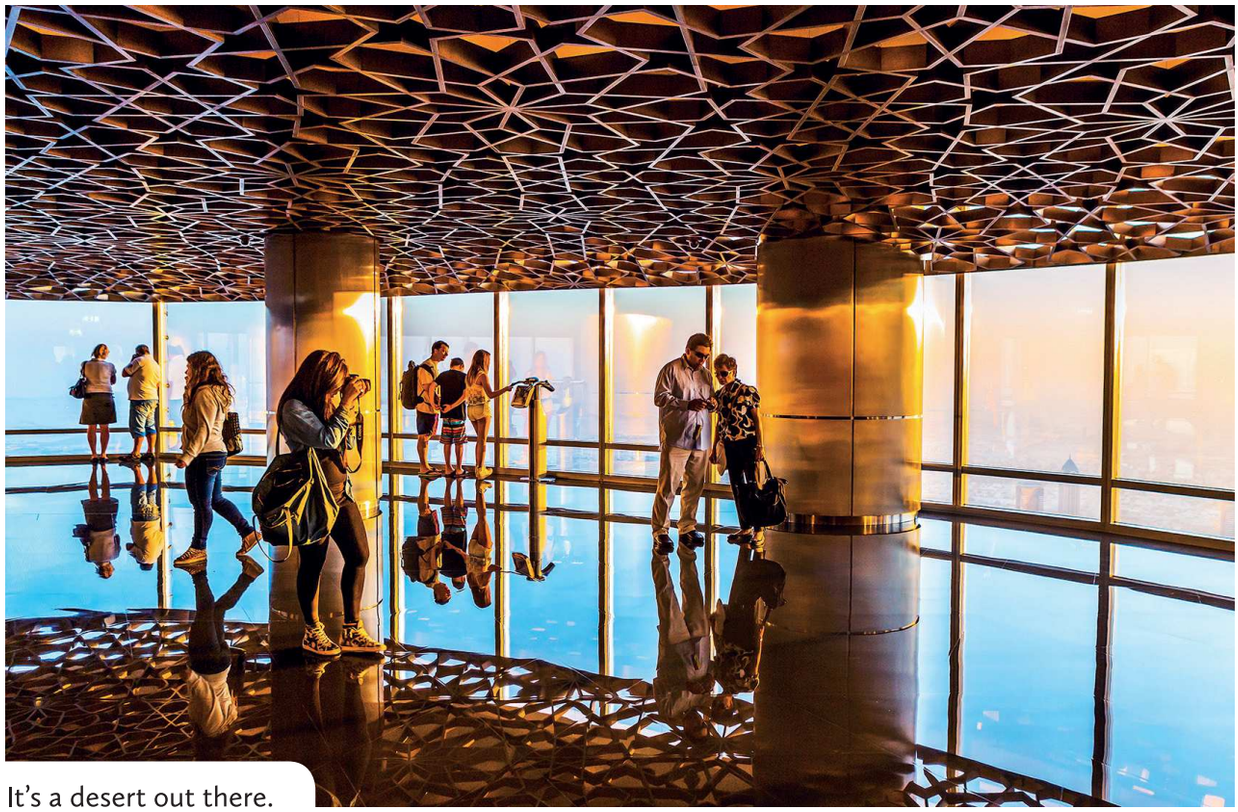
Me: I was wondering when you were going to start quoting the wisdom of American film stars to me

Mum: Oh for crying out aloud You study too much Jamess mother says hes the same working studying exercising never late for anything always polite I wonder if this is normal Shouldnt you be wild and carefree at your age

Isot alkukirjaimet · Capital letters

Read the examples and translate them into Finnish.
Pay attention to the capital letters in both languages.

1 **I**n less than 50 years they have transformed a **B**edouin **A**rab desert state into one of the most important trading hubs in the world.
2 **T**hey built the tallest building in the world – **T**he **B**urj **K**halifa.
3 **I** know **I** would really enjoy a holiday in **D**ubai.



It's a desert out there.

Kirjoita isolla alkukirjaimella

- lauseen ensimmäinen sana

  Nobody knows who designed the pyramids.

- minä-pronomini

  I'm glad that **I** visited Cairo.

- ihmisten, kaupunkien, maiden, teosten ja yritysten nimet
  (myös useammasta sanasta koostuvat nimet)

  Frank **L**loyd **W**right, **B**eijing, **S**pain, **A M**idsummer **N**ight's **D**ream, **N**okian **T**yres

- kaupunkien ja maiden nimistä tehdyt adjektiivit

  British design expertise, **C**anadian-**A**merican architect,
  known by **L**ondoners as The Gherkin

G19 Put in capital letters where needed.

the aberdeen international youth festival begins in july. it is one of the major summer arts events in aberdeenshire, north-east scotland. performers come from all over the world. this year the chinese high school chorus from beijing, china, will make their debut appearance. i would like to work at the festival as a volunteer worker. next year, when i have practised singing a bit more, i want to be able to attend one of the workshops. the year after that, i would like to go to the edinburgh art festival with my friend julie from dublin. she's irish, obviously, and a very good singer. she has applied for a new job at harrods in london though, so perhaps i will go to edinburgh on my own.

Kirjoita isolla alkukirjaimella

- muut maantieteelliset nimet ja rakennusten nimet sekä useammasta osasta koostuvien nimien kaikki osat
  the **P**acific **O**cean, the **R**ocky **M**ountains, the **E**mpire **S**tate **B**uilding
- kielten, kansallisuuksien, uskontojen ja jumalien nimet
  Finnish, **S**wedes, **H**induism, **L**utheran, **B**uddha
- viikonpäivät, kuukaudet ja juhlat
  Sunday, **F**ebruary, **H**alloween, **N**ew **Y**ear's **E**ve, **A**pril **F**ools' **D**ay, **M**ay **D**ay, **L**abour **D**ay

G20 Put in capital letters where needed.

my easter holiday

my family decided to visit some old friends in the lake district in the uk. that was a very good idea because my younger sister had just started to study english.

our friends are brits and they are planning to visit us during midsummer. they have never been to finland before, and we are going to take them to lapland.

when visiting them i relaxed by watching the *sherlock* series. on sunday we went to see a shakespeare play, *the tempest*, at the children's school. next time when i visit the lakes, i'd like to take the three peaks challenge where you visit the highest mountains in wales, england and scotland: snowdon, scafell pike and ben nevis.

Kirjoita isolla alkukirjaimella

- arvonimet ja henkilön nimen edessä olevat tittelit sekä sukulaisuussanat, jos ne liittyvät nimeen

  the **Q**ueen, **P**resident Dilma Rousseff, **P**rime **M**inister Portia Simpson-Miller, **P**ope Paul V, **M**r Hines, **U**ncle Jim

- historian aikakaudet, historialliset tapahtumat

  the **M**iddle **A**ges, **W**orld **W**ar I / the **F**irst **W**orld **W**ar, the **I**nformation **A**ge, the **B**oston **T**ea **P**arty

- viralliset instituutiot

  the **G**overnment, the US **A**ir **F**orce, the **F**aculty of **L**aw

- lyhenteet

  BC (before Christ / before the Christian era), **AD** (anno domini), the **FBI** (Federal Bureau of Investigation), **NATO** (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization), the **USA**

G21 Translate into English.

1 Kun olin matkalla tätini kanssa Helsingissä, kävin sekä Finlandia-talossa että Luonnontieteellisessä museossa.
2 Tätini on skotti eikä osaa suomea.
3 Näytä eduskuntatalo Beth-tädille!
4 Kuuntelin ulkoministeri Julie Bishopia TV1:ltä eilen.
5 Onko Suomenlahti suomalainen vai virolainen meri?

A king called Colin.

G22 Put in capital letters where needed.

the king's speech is an oscar-winning film about prince albert, duke of york, who becomes george VI, the king of england. but albert has a problem that has a major impact on his role as a public person: he stutters. this speech impediment is especially severe when he has to give public speeches. his wife (who we remember as the queen mother) searches for help. she finds a speech therapist with an australian background. this man is able to help his famous client at a most dramatic period in history; the country is on the brink of war with germany. the film ends with a bbc broadcast of the king's famous speech. this excellent historical drama, set at the beginning of the second world war, is also performed as a theatre play. you do not necessarily have to go to london's west end to see it. some finnish theatres also have the play as part of their programme.

Epäsäännölliset verbit · Irregular verbs

a	**arise, arose, arisen** [ə'raiz, ə'rəuz, ə'rizn]	nousta, syntyä, ilmetä
	awake, awoke, awoken/awakened [ə'weik, ə'wəuk, ə'wəukən/ə'weikənt]	herätä
b	**be, was/were, been** [biː, wɔz, wəəː(r), biːn]	olla
	bear, bore, borne [beə(r), bɔː(r), bɔːn] **born = syntynyt**	kantaa, kestää, sietää, synnyttää
	beat, beat, beaten [biːt, biːt, biːtn]	lyödä, voittaa
	become, became, become [bi'kʌm, bi'keim, bi'kʌm]	tulla joksikin
	begin, began, begun [bi'gin, bi'gæn, bi'gʌn]	alkaa
	bend, bent, bent [bend, bent, bent]	taivuttaa, taipua
	bet, bet/betted, bet/betted [bet, bet/betid, bet/betid]	lyödä vetoa
	bid, bid, bid [bid, bid, bid]	tarjota, tehdä tarjous (esim. huutokaupassa)
	bind, bound, bound [baind, baund, baund]	sitoa
	bite, bit, bitten/bit [bait, bit, bitn/bit]	purra, tarttua (onkeen)
	bleed, bled, bled [bliːd, bled, bled]	vuotaa verta
	blow, blew, blown [bləu, bluː, bləun]	puhaltaa, tuulla
	break, broke, broken [breik, brɔuk, brɔukn]	katkaista, murtaa, särkeä, murtua, särkyä
	breed, bred, bred [briːd, bred, bred]	kasvattaa, jalostaa (eläimiä, kasveja)
	bring, brought, brought [briŋ, brɔːt, brɔːt]	tuoda
	broadcast, broadcast, broadcast [brɔːdkɑːst, brɔːdkɑːst, brɔːdkɑːst]	lähettää (radiosta, TV:stä)
	build, built, built [bild, bilt, bilt]	rakentaa
	burn, burnt/burned, burnt/burned [bəːn, bəːnt/bəːnd, bəːnt/bəːnd]	palaa, polttaa
	burst, burst, burst [bəːst, bəːst, bəːst]	haljeta, särkyä, puhjeta, syöksyä, särkeä, puhkaista
	buy, bought, bought [bai, bɔːt, bɔːt]	ostaa
c	**cast, cast, cast** [kɑːst, kɑːst, kɑːst]	valaa, heittää (esim. varjo, katse)
	catch, caught, caught [kætʃ, kɔːt, kɔːt]	saada kiinni, ottaa kiinni, pyydystää
	choose, chose, chosen [tʃuːz, tʃəuz, tʃəuzn]	valita
	cling, clung, clung [kliŋ, klʌŋ, klʌŋ]	takertua, tarrautua, pitää kiinni
	come, came, come [kʌm, keim, kʌm]	tulla, saapua
	cost, cost, cost [kɔst, kɔst, kɔst]	maksaa, olla hintana
	creep, crept, crept [kriːp, krept, krept]	ryömiä, madella, hiipiä
	cut, cut, cut [kʌt, kʌt, kʌt]	leikata, hakata, kaataa

d	**deal, dealt, dealt** [diːl, delt, delt]	käsitellä, jakaa, antaa, käydä kauppaa, olla tekemisissä
	dig, dug, dug [dig, dʌg, dʌg]	kaivaa
	do/does, did, done [duː/dʌz, did, dʌn]	tehdä
	draw, drew, drawn [drɔː, druː, drɔːn]	vetää, piirtää, laatia
	dream, dreamt/dreamed, dreamt/dreamed [driːm, dremt/driːmd, dremt/driːmd]	uneksia
	drink, drank, drunk [driŋk, dræŋk, drʌŋk]	juoda
	drive, drove, driven [draiv, drəuv, drivn]	ajaa
	dwell, dwelt/dwelled, dwelt [dwel, dwelt/dweld, dwelt]	asua, oleskella
e	**eat, ate, eaten** [iːt, et /(AmE) eit, iːtn]	syödä
f	**fall, fell, fallen** [fɔːl, fel, fɔːln]	pudota, kaatua
	feed, fed, fed [fiːd, fed, fed]	syöttää, ruokkia
	feel, felt, felt [fiːl, felt, felt]	tuntea (olevansa), tuntua, tunnustella
	fight, fought, fought [fait, fɔːt, fɔːt]	tapella, taistella
	find, found, found [faind, faund, faund]	löytää
	flee, fled, fled [fliː, fled, fled]	paeta
	fling, flung, flung [fliŋ, flʌŋ, flʌŋ]	heittää, singota, paiskata
	fly, flew, flown [flai, fluː, fləun]	lentää
	forbid, forbade/(AmE) forbad, forbidden [fə'bid, fə'bæd, fɔ'bidn]	kieltää
	forget, forgot, forgotten/(AmE) forgot [fə'get, fə'gɔt, fə'gɔtn/fə'gɔt]	unohtaa
	forgive, forgave, forgiven [fə'giv, fə'geiv, fə'givn]	antaa anteeksi
	forsake, forsook, forsaken [fə'seik, fə'suk, fə'seikn]	hylätä, luopua
	freeze, froze, frozen [friːz, frəuz, frəuzn]	jäätyä, paleltua, palella
g	**get, got, got/(AmE) gotten** [get, gɔt, gɔt/gɔtn]	saada jtk, hankkia, tulla joksikin, saada tekemään, tehdyksi, päästä
	give, gave, given [giv, geiv, givn]	antaa
	go, went, gone [gəu, went, gɔn]	mennä, kulkea, matkustaa
	grind, ground, ground [graind, graund, graund]	jauhaa
	grow, grew, grown [grəu, gruː, grəun]	kasvaa, kasvattaa, tulla joksikin
h	**hang, hung, hung** [hæŋ, hʌŋ, hʌŋ]	riippua, ripustaa
	have, had, had [hæv, hæd, hæd]	omistaa, olla jllak
	hear, heard, heard [hiə(r), həːd, həːd]	kuulla, saada kuulla, saada tietää
	hit, hit, hit [hit, hit, hit]	iskeä, osua
	hide, hid, hidden [haid, hid, hidn]	piilottaa, piileskellä
	hold, held, held [həuld, held, held]	pitää, vetää (esim. astiasta), sisältää
	hurt, hurt, hurt [həːt, həːt, həːt]	loukata, tehdä kipeää

k	**keep, kept, kept** [ki:p, kept, kept]	pitää, säilyttää, pysyä, säilyä, tehdä jtk jatkuvasti
	kneel, knelt/kneeled, knelt/kneeled [ni:l, nelt/ni:ld, nelt/ni:ld]	polvistua
	knit, knit/knitted, knit/knitted [nit, nit/nitid, nit/nitid]	kutoa, neuloa
	know, knew, known [nəu, nju:, nəun]	tietää, osata, tuntea
l	**lay, laid, laid** [lei, leid, leid]	panna (pitkälleen), laskea, asettaa, kattaa (pöytä)
	lead, led, led [li:d, led, led]	johtaa, viedä, taluttaa
	lean, leant/leaned, leant, leaned [li:n, lent/li:nd, lent/ li:nd]	nojata, nojautua
	learn, learnt/learned, learnt/learned [lə:n, lə:nt/lə:nd, lə:nt/lə:nd]	oppia, opetella, saada tietää, saada kuulla
	leave, left, left [li:v, left, left]	jättää, lähteä
	lend, lent, lent [lend, lent, lent]	lainata jllek, antaa lainaksi
	let, let, let [let, let, let]	antaa, sallia, päästää, vuokrata, antaa vuokralle
	lie, lay, lain [lai, lei, lein]	maata, olla, sijaita
	light, lit/lighted, lit/lighted [lait, lit/laitid, lit/laitid]	sytyttää
	lose, lost, lost [lu:z, lɔst, lɔst]	kadottaa, menettää
m	**make, made, made** [meik, meid, meid]	tehdä, valmistaa, saada jk tekemään jtk
	mean, meant, meant [mi:n, ment, ment]	tarkoittaa, merkitä, aikoa
	meet, met, met [mi:t, met, met]	tavata, kohdata, tulla vastaan
	mistake, mistook, mistaken [mis'teik, mis'tuk, mis'teikn]	erehtyä (luulemaan jtk jksk), käsittää väärin
	misunderstand, misunderstood, misunderstood [misʌndə'stænd, misʌndə'stud, misʌndə'stud]	ymmärtää väärin
	mow, mowed, mown/mowed [məu, məud, məun/məud]	leikata (ruohoa)
o	**overcome, overcame, overcome** [əuvə'kʌm, əuvə'keim, əuvə'kʌm]	voittaa
	overtake, overtook, overtaken [əuvə'teik, əuvə'tuk, əuvə'teikn]	ohittaa
p	**pay, paid, paid** [pei, peid, peid]	maksaa, antaa maksuksi, kannattaa
	put, put, put [put, put, put]	panna, asettaa
q	**quit, quit, quit** [kwit, kwit, kwit]	lakata tekemästä, luopua, sanoutua irti
r	**read, read, read** [ri:d, red, red]	lukea
	ride, rode, ridden [raid, rəud, ridn]	ratsastaa, ajaa (pyörällä), olla matkustajana
	ring, rang, rung [riŋ, ræŋ, rʌŋ]	soittaa, soida
	rise, rose, risen [raiz, rəuz, rizn]	nousta, kohota
	run, ran, run [rʌn, ræn, rʌn]	juosta, (kulkuneuvosta) kulkea, virrata, valua, johtaa, hoitaa (yritystä)

S

saw, sawed, sawn/sawed [sɔː, sɔːd, sɔːn/sɔːd] sahata
say, said, said [sei, sed, sed] sanoa
see, saw, seen [siː, sɔː, siːn] nähdä, ymmärtää
seek, sought, sought [siːk, sɔːt, sɔːt] etsiä, tavoitella
sell, sold, sold [sel, səuld, səuld] myydä, mennä kaupaksi
send, sent, sent [send, sent, sent] lähettää
set, set, set [set, set, set] panna, asettaa, laskea (auringosta)
sew, sewed, sewn/sewed [səu, səud, səun/səud] ommella
shake, shook, shaken [ʃeik, ʃuk, ʃeikn] ravistaa, pudistaa
shed, shed, shed [ʃed, ʃed, ʃed] vuodattaa, valaa, säteillä
shine, shone, shone [ʃain, ʃɔn, ʃɔn] loistaa, paistaa
shoot, shot, shot [ʃuːt, ʃɔt, ʃɔt] ampua, laukaista
show, showed, shown/showed [ʃəu, ʃəud, ʃəun/ʃəud] näyttää, osoittaa
shrink, shrank, shrunk [ʃriŋk, ʃræŋk, ʃrʌŋk] kutistua
shut, shut, shut [ʃʌt, ʃʌt, ʃʌt] sulkea, sulkeutua
sing, sang, sung [siŋ, sæŋ, sʌŋ] laulaa
sink, sank, sunk [siŋk, sæŋk, sʌŋk] upota, vaipua, upottaa
sit, sat, sat [sit, sæt, sæt] istua
slay, slew, slain [slei, sluː, slein] lyödä kuoliaaksi
sleep, slept, slept [sliːp, slept, slept] nukkua
slide, slid, slid [slaid, slid, slid] liukua
sling, slung, slung [sliŋ, slʌŋ, slʌŋ] sinkauttaa, paiskata, heittää
slit, slit, slit [slit, slit, slit] viiltää halki, haljeta
smell, smelt/smelled, smelt/smelled [smel, smelt/smeld, smelt/smeld] haistaa, haista, tuoksua
sneak, sneaked/(AmE) snuck, sneaked/(AmE) snuck [sniːk, sniːkt/snʌk, sniːkt/snʌk] hiipiä, pujahtaa
sow, sowed, sown/sowed [səu, səud, səun/səud] kylvää
speak, spoke, spoken [spiːk, spəuk, spəukn] puhua
speed, sped/speeded, sped/speeded [spiːd, sped/spiːdid, sped/spiːdid] kiitää, ajaa ylinopeutta, nopeuttaa, vauhdittaa
spell, spelt/spelled, spelt/spelled [spel, spelt/speld, spelt/speld] kirjoittaa, tavata
spend, spent, spent [spend, spent, spent] viettää, kuluttaa (aikaa, rahaa)
spill, spilt/spilled, spilt/ spilled [spil, spilt/spild, spilt/ spild] läikyttää
spin, spun, spun [spin, spʌn, spʌn] kehrätä, panna pyörimään, pyöriä
spit, spat/(AmE) spit, spat/(AmE) spit [spit, spæt/spit, spæt/spit] sylkeä
split, split, split [split, split, split] halkaista
spoil, spoilt/spoiled, spoilt/spoiled [spɔil, spɔilt/spɔild, spɔilt/spɔild] turmella, pilata, hemmotella

	spread, spread, spread [spred, spred, spred]	levittää, levitä, levittäytyä
	spring, sprang, sprung [spriŋ, spræŋ, sprʌŋ]	hypähtää, hypätä
	stand, stood, stood [stænd, stud, stud]	seistä, sietää, kestää
	steal, stole, stolen [stiːl, stəul, stəuln]	varastaa, hiipiä, livahtaa
	stick, stuck, stuck [stik, stʌk, stʌk]	pistää, kiinnittää, juuttua, pitäytyä
	sting, stung, stung [stiŋ, stʌŋ, stʌŋ]	pistää (jollakin terävällä)
	stink, stank/stunk, stunk [stiŋk, stæŋk/stʌŋk, stʌŋk]	löyhkätä, haista
	stride, strode, stridden [straid, strəud, stridn]	harppoa, kulkea pitkin askelin
	strike, struck, struck [straik, strʌk, strʌk]	lyödä, iskeä, tehdä lakko, juolahtaa mieleen
	strive, strove, striven [straiv, strəuv, strivn]	pyrkiä, ponnistella
	sweat, sweat/sweated, sweat/sweated [swet, swet/swetid, swet/swetid]	hikoilla, rehkiä, raataa
	swear, swore, sworn [sweə(r), swɔː(r), swɔːn]	vannoa, kirota
	sweep, swept, swept [swiːp, swept, swept]	lakaista, pyyhkäistä
	swim, swam, swum [swim, swæm, swʌm]	uida
	swing, swung, swung [swiŋ, swʌŋ, swʌŋ]	heiluttaa, heilua
t	**take, took, taken** [teik, tuk, teikn]	ottaa, viedä
	teach, taught, taught [tiːtʃ, tɔːt, tɔːt]	opettaa
	tear, tore, torn [teə(r), tɔː(r), tɔːn]	repiä
	tell, told, told [tel, təuld, təuld]	kertoa, sanoa, käskeä
	think, thought, thought [θiŋk, θɔːt, θɔːt]	ajatella, luulla, olla jotakin mieltä
	throw, threw, thrown [θrəu, θruː, θrəun]	heittää
	thrust, thrust, thrust [θrʌst, θrʌst, θrʌst]	työntää, sysätä, tunkeutua
	tread, trod, trodden [tred, trɔd, trɔdn]	polkea, tallata, astua
u	**undergo, underwent, undergone** [ʌndəˈgəu, ʌndəˈwent, ʌndəˈgɔn]	läpikäydä, joutua kokemaan
	understand, understood, understood [ʌndəˈstænd, ʌndəˈstud, ʌndəˈstud]	ymmärtää
	undertake, undertook, undertaken [ʌndəˈteik, ʌndəˈtuk, ʌndəˈteikn]	ryhtyä, ottaa tehtäväkseen
	upset, upset, upset [ʌpˈset, ʌpˈset, ʌpˈset]	järkyttää, panna sekaisin
w	**wake, woke/waked, woken/waked** [weik, wəuk/weikt, wəukn/weikt]	herättää, herätä
	wear, wore, worn [weə(r), wɔː(r), wɔːn]	käyttää, pitää (yllään), kuluttaa, kulua
	weave, wove, woven [wiːv, wəuv, wəuvn]	kutoa (kangasta)
	weep, wept, wept [wiːp, wept, wept]	itkeä
	win, won, won [win, wʌn, wʌn]	voittaa
	wind, wound, wound [waind, waund, waund]	vääntää (käyntiin), kiertää, kiemurrella, vetää
	withdraw, withdrew, withdrawn [wiðˈdrɔː, wiðˈdruː, wiðˈdrɔːn]	vetää pois, vetäytyä, nostaa (rahaa)
	wring, wrung, wrung [riŋ, rʌŋ, rʌŋ]	vääntää, väännellä
	write, wrote, written [rait, rout, ritn]	kirjoittaa

Kuvalähteet

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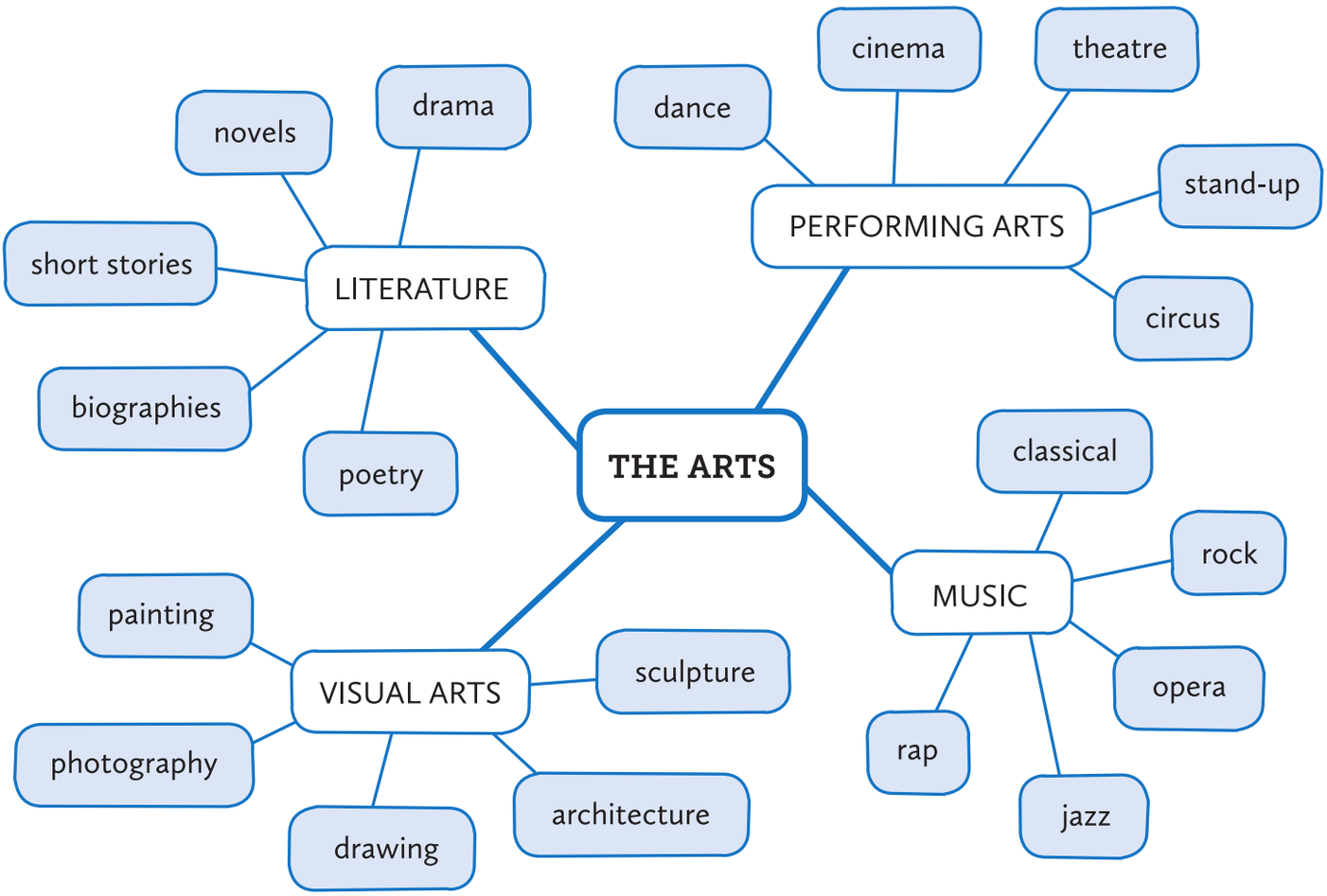
Look at the mind map of the different art forms.

Think of an artistic experience / performance / exhibition ...

... that was done by someone famous.
... that was impressive.
... that had a strong impact on you.
... that scared you / made you laugh / cry / angry / depressed / feel good.
... that made you think.
... that got you interested in an area.
... that bored you senseless.
... that was badly done.
... where something went wrong.
... where you left early / wanted to leave early / left soon after arriving.
... that you really didn't understand.
... that was disappointing/over-hyped.
... that you remember clearly.
... that you liked when younger but don't like any more.
... that you have taken part in.



Art is as old as humanity. We have sung, danced, painted pictures and told stories since the dawn of human history.

How many times do I have to tell you?
Don't draw on the walls!